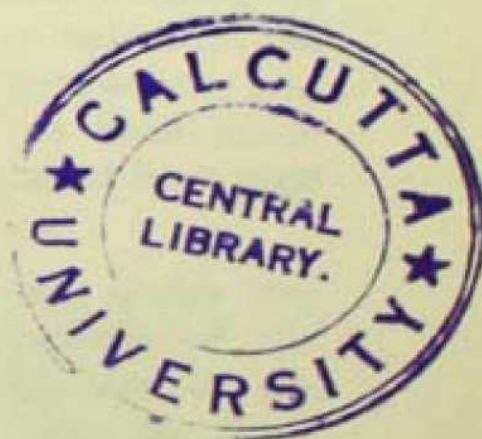




GLIMPSES OF MAJOR EVENTS 1947-1997

D. S. A. Research Work



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CLIMBERS OF MAJOR EVENTS 1947-1997

D. S. A. Research Work

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PREFACE

In order to commemorate fifty years of India's independence effort has been made to record the major events which created impact and moulded India's destiny in order to make it stand where it is today.

The basic aim of this book is to provide in brief the major events from August 1947 to December 1997 in a chronological manner in order to just cast a glance and know what India went through in the last fifty one years.

Political upheavals, economic breakthroughs and social developments of India are indeed exciting as everything around in the country is map redictofle. So, to look into the events which lift strong impressions and repercussions is indeed great. Effort has been made therefore, to inform the events as they occured from time to time to make today's India.

This research work has been done under the Departmental Special Assistance Programme of the University Grants Commission. The students of the department like Joydeep Mukherjee, Dipannita Basu, Rakhee Chakraborty and Aditya Ghosh helped me in this research work.

I look forward to feedback from practising professionals and other opinion makers.

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POLITICAL EVENTS

1947

August 14 — Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister designate, broadcast from Delhi station of the All India Radio to welcome Independence.

The Reserve Bank of India was authorized to manage currency of Pakistan and make Indian notes legal tender in Pakistan till 30th September 1948.

The Governor General's order was issued promulgating an agreement between India and Pakistan on the devolution of International rights and obligations following partition.

Arrangement for gradual withdrawals of Sterling Balances with Bank of England were made.

August 14-15 — The Constituent Assembly of India passed a resolution regarding assuming power of governance of India and endorsing appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor General of Dominion of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the members of the Constituent Assembly exhorting them to dedicate themselves to the service of the people.

Lord Mountbatten went to Karachi to inaugurate Dominion of Pakistan. He returned the next day and at 12 midnight on Aug. 15, 1947 the Indian Dominion was born.

Jawaharlal Nehru broadcast a talk from New Delhi station of All India Radio. It was his first official broadcast as the first Prime Minister of India.

Lord Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly as Dominion Governor General.

October 5 — Indian Government issued a statement on Junagadh's accession to Pakistan.



- October 18** — The Kashmir Government complained to the Pakistan Government of the hostile acts and propaganda.
- October 19** — The Pakistan Foreign Ministry made charges of oppression of Kashmir Muslims and raids into Pakistan.
- October 20** — The Pakistan Governor General pressed for meeting with the Kashmir representative.
- October 21-22** — Communications on Poonch between Pakistan and Kashmir were exchanged.
- October 26** — The Indian Government informed the British and Pakistan Prime Minister of its intention to help Kashmir to stop tribal raiders.
- The Maharaja of Kashmir asked the Indian Government for immediate help against raiders and offered accession of his state to India.
- November 2** — Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Dominion Parliament to explain acceptance of Kashmir's accession.
- November 8** — The Diwan of Junagadh asked for Indian help to maintain law and order.
- November 9** — The Indian Government informed the Pakistan Government regarding the request of the Diwan of Junagadh for help and of taking over of Junagadh administration.
- November 11** — The Pakistan Government accused of Indian Government staging a coup called Indian action of violation of Pakistan territory and declined suggestion of a joint conference.
- November 29** — The Nizam stated that he would not consider acceding to either Dominion but would execute standstill agreement with India.
- The Indian Government accepted the standstill agreement of the Nizam. The terms of the standstill agreement of the Nizam were published.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a speech in the Dominion Parliament on the standstill agreement with Hyderabad.
- December 16** — Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on the merger of the States with Orissa and Central Provinces.



1948

January 1 — The Indian Government requested the Security Council to stop Pakistan from assisting the raiders in Kashmir.

January 16-17 — Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan representative at the United Nations, refuted India's complaint against Pakistan and made counter charges.

January 18 — The Security Council of the United Nations vide a resolution asked India and Pakistan to avoid aggravating the situation and to inform the Council of any material change in Kashmir.

January 19 — An Act was passed to regularize boundaries, merger of state territories with provisions, extension of laws and representation in provincial legislatures.

January 29 — Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on the formation of the Saurashtra Union.

January 30 — Maulana Azad went to see Gandhiji at 2.30 p.m. and stayed there for about an hour. Since he forgot to discuss some important points, he again went to see him at about 5.30 p.m. and he was surprised to find that the gates of the Birla House were closed. Anyhow he entered the place with the help of Police but some one at the gate in tears said, 'Gandhiji has been shot and is lying senseless'. After a few minutes Gandhiji was dead. He was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, at about 5.10 p.m. while he was on his way for his daily evening prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.

February 4 — The Indian Government imposed ban on Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

February 5 — Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, made a speech in U. N. Security Council, on communal disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir.

February 24 — Voting on referendum in Junagadh took place.

March 5 — Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement in the Constituent Assembly, (Legislative Assembly) New Delhi on the Kashmir question.



The Maharaja of Kashmir announced the establishment of popular interim Government in place of emergency administration.

March 23 — The Ministry of States of India informed the Prime Minister of Hyderabad of specific violations of the standstill agreement and asked for remedial action.

April 4 — Prime Minister of Hyderabad made counter complaints and rebutted charges against Hyderabad.

April 21 — The Security Council of the United Nations vide a resolution asked India and Pakistan to withdraw forces from Kashmir.

September 17 — The Nizam in a broadcast announced the resignation of Laik Ali Ministry, cease-fire order to his troops and his acceptance of presence of Indian troops in Hyderabad.

September 22 — The Nizam informed the United Nations Secretary—General of his withdrawal of complaint made by his former Government.

September 23 — In a broadcast, the Nizam explained helplessness during the days of Razakar foisted regime of Laik Ali, his acceptance of the Indian troops and to announce dissolution of international delegations sent out by Laik Ali Ministry.

September 30 — The white paper on the Communist subversion in Hyderabad and the Indian Government's response, was published.

November 4 — Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman, Drafting Committee, made a speech on presenting Draft Constitution to Constituent Assembly.

September 8 — Godse confessed his murder of Mahatma Gandhi but denied any conspiracy.

December 25 — The Pakistan Government accepted certain principles regarding plebiscite in Kashmir, supplementary to the U. N. Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948.

**1949**

- January 1** — The India Government ordered the Cease fire in Kashmir.
- February 10** — Judgement of the Gandhi murder case was delivered. Godse was sentenced to death.
- May 12** — The Instrument of Accession was executed by the States which accepted the Union Jurisdiction in matters described in Lists I and III. Schedule VII, of Government of India Act, 1935.
- May 21** — Gandhi murder case appeal confirmed sentences.
- June 20** — The result of the referendum at Chandernagore was declared.
- June 10** — An Indo-French Communique on the Chandernagore referendum was issued.
- June 12** — The Government of India withdrew ban from the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, upon the Sangh's assurance that it had abjured violence.
- September 28** — Act to abolish jurisdiction of Privy Council in respect of Indian appeals and petition was passed.
- November 23** — The Nizam made a proclamation extending Indian Constitution to Hyderabad.
- November 24-25** — The Raj-Pramukh of Travancore Cochin and Mysore made proclamations extending the Indian Constitution to their States.
- November 25** — The Maharaja of Kashmir extended the Indian Constitution as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir to his State.
- December 16** — An Act of British Parliament was passed to provide for the operation of existing British laws relating to India becoming a republic.
- November 26** — Various types of merger agreements were executed by the states.

**1950**

January 24 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the 1st President of India.

January 25 — The Governor General issued an order declaring that no Commonwealth country is to be treated as a foreign state.

An agreement was signed on privy purse and personal privileges of the Nizam.

An Act was passed to regularise boundaries, merger of state territories with provinces, extensions of laws and representation in provincial legislatures.

January 26 — The Indian President specified the manner in which the Indian Constitution is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. India was proclaimed as a Sovereign Democratic Republic and her Constitution was adopted.

February 2 — The final transfer of Chandernagore administration to India was signed at Paris.

February 9 — Enumeration work of the 1st census of Free India was started.

February 28 — Kashmir issue was taken up in the United Nations Security Council.

March 1 — India rejected U. K. and U. S. plan for the settlement of the Kashmir issue.

March 17 — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed opposed the Arbitration on Kashmir.

1951

April 13 — The title and privileges of the Maharaja of Baroda were withdrawn by the Government of India.

April 21 — Parliament passed the Jallianwala Memorial Bill.

May 1 — Dr. Frank Graham was appointed U. N. Kashmir Mediator.



- June 3** — In a meeting at Srinagar the Kashmir National Conference Government's stand that arbitration reiterated was wholly unacceptable.
- June 11** — In a Press Conference in New Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru charged the U. S. A. and U. K. of aiding and abetting Pakistan in respect of Kashmir issue.
- June 18** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President gave assent to Constitution Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament on June 2.
- July 3** — India protested to the United Nations Council against Pakistan raids on Kashmir.
- July 4** — United Nations representative for Kashmir named Dr. Graham met Jawaharlal Nehru.
- July 8** — Dr. Graham, U. N. representative, visited Srinagar.
- July 9** — First five year Plan, prepared by Planning Commission was published.
- November 20** — Interim Constitution came into force in Kashmir.

1952

- March 24** — Indian National Congress decided to invite Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Presidentship and Dr. Radhakrishnan for Vice Presidentship.
- April 24** — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected Vice-President of India.
- May 12** — First session of India's new Parliament met in New Delhi.
- May 13** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed office as President of India for the next 5 years.
- May 15** — G.V. Mavalankar was elected Speaker of the House of the People.
- May 16** — President Rajendra Prasad addressed the Joint session of the two Houses of Parliament in New Delhi.
- May 20** — India and Pakistan representatives conferred with Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. representative for Kashmir.



November 10 — Indian Government instructed its delegation to reject Anglo U.S. plan for Kashmir.

December 8 — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, speaking for India rejected U.K and U.S. Kashmir plan.

December 19 — Jawaharlal Nehru announced steps for formation of Andhra Province. Judge Wanchoo to report by and of January 1953.

1953

January 29 — Pakistan rejected Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal for "No War" declaration.

February 24 — Master Tara Singh and nine Akali leaders were arrested at Amritsar.

March 1 — Praja socialists met in Delhi to discuss co-operation with Government of India.

March 31 — Dr. Graham reported failure to Geneva talks on Kashmir dispute to Security Council.

May 11 — Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was arrested in Jammu for defying ban.

June 23 — Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee died in detention at Srinagar.

July 9 — Indo-Pakistan travel passport was ratified.

July 26 — Indo-Pakistan Premiers reached agreement on affording facilities for Gurdwara pilgrims.

August 9 — Sheikh Abdullah was dismissed and arrested.

August 23 — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed reiterated Kashmir's ties with India.

August 27 — Parliament passed Andhra Bill unanimously.

September 15 — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected President of the 8th session of the United Nations General Assmebly.



- September 29** — In protest of Master Tara singh's policy, 900 members of the Akali Party resigned.
- October 1** — New Andhra state was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru at Kurnool.
- October 7** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, inaugurated Chandigarh, New Capital of the Punjab State.

1954

- January 1** — Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Tata Institute of Atomic Research in Bombay.
- March 23** — Merger of foreign enclaves in India was urged by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament.
- March 27** — French Indians launched mass Satyagraha for freedom.
- March 29** — Nehru inaugurated Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
- April 7** — French India police arrested 350 persons following hoisting of national flag.
- April 12** — French India Police trespassed and shot at Indians.
- April 14** — Jawaharlal Nehru replied to Premier Salazar's Lisbon statement.
- April 15** — Jawaharlal Nehru urged Salazar to withdraw troops from Goa.
- May 20** — Lok Sabha discussed Civil Marriage Bill.
- June 2** — India lodged protest against acts of violence and goondaism in French India.
- July 2** — 100 prominent Goans, appealed to the people of Goa to get rid of Portuguese rule.
- July 16** — French rule came to an end in Mahe ; de facto power was transferred to the people and the Indian flag was hoisted.
- Nehru had lunch with Mr. Justice William O' Douglas of America.



- July 22** — India rejected Lisbon charge of aggression.
- July 28** — India Government rejected Lisbon note on Goa, Diu and Daman.
- August 9** — Government of India protested against U.K.'s assessment of Goa events.
- August 15** — Goa Satyagrahis marched into Goa for merger of Portuguese settlements.
- September 4** — Jawaharlal Nehru commended Marriage Bill in Lok Sabha.
- September 16** — Lok Sabha adopted provision for divorce by consent.
- September 20** — Lok Sabha passed Chandannagore Merger Bill.
- October 21** — India and France signed agreement on the defacto transfer of French settlement to Government of India on November 1, 1954.,
- October 24** — Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food passed away in New Delhi.
- December 10** — U.N. Dhebar elected President of the Indian National Congress.
- December 19** — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was appointed India's High Commissioner in London.

1955

- January 10** — Pandit G.B. Pant was sworn in as Union Home Minister.
- April 20** — Rajya Sabha passed unanimously, the Constitution Amendment Bill.
- April 25** — Lok Sabha passed the motion for Consideration of State Bank Bill which provided for nationalization of the Imperial Bank.
- April 28** — Lok Sabha passed the Untouchability (Offences) Bill presenting punishment for the practice of untouchability.



- April 29** — 75 Satyagrahis entered Daman, Portuguese territory.
- May 4** — Nehru defended the Hindu Marriage Bill in the Lok Sabha which passed it with majority.
- May 13** — The Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Ali accompanied by the Minister for the Interior, Maj. Gen Iskander Mirza arrived at New Delhi to have talks with Nehru on the Kashmir issue.
- May 14** — Nehru Ali talks opened in New Delhi. Pandit Pant, Maulana Azad and Maj. General Iskander Mirza of Pakistan also participated.
- May 19** — The President gave assent to the Hindu Marriage Act.
- May 20** — Bakshi Ghulam Md., Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said in New Delhi in an interview that he was satisfied with the trend of the recent talks on the Kashmir issue between Nehru and the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Nehru deprecated the "Morchha" launched by the Akalis to defy the ban on the shouting of slogans and the way they carried on the agitation for 'Punjabi Suba'. It was vulgar, highly improper, unwarranted, non-sensical, obnoxious and born of parochialism", he said.
- June 29** — India protested to Portugal against her barbarous and inhuman ways of treatment of the Goa Satyagrahis.
- July 1** — The State Bank of India was inaugurated.
- July 13** — Over 2,000 volunteers from all parts of India enrolled for mass Satyagraha in Goa.
- July 19** — India and Pakistan signed a new trade Agreement.
- July 23** — Lisbon ruled out peaceful ways to settle Goa issue.
- August 3** — Two Satyagrahis were shot dead by the Portuguese police.
- August 8** — Portuguese Legation in New Delhi was closed down.
- August 15** — 28 Satyagrahis were shot dead by the Goa troops.
- September 26** — Lok Sabha passed the Bill for the Central Prize Competitions.



September 29 — The first meeting of the National Council of Youth Congress was held at 6.30 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. office, with the Congress President in the chair.

October 4 — S.P. Limaya, Goa Satyagrahi was sentenced to 10 years R.I. by the Goa Tribunal.

October 10 — Government of India published the Reprint of the State Re-organisation Commission.

October 13 — Congress Working Committee discussed the States Re-organisation Commission's recommendations.

1956

January 14 — India and Pakistan reached an agreement regarding transfer of Evacuees bank accounts.

January 16 — The Report of the States Re-organisation Commission was published by the Government of India.

January 18 — On the publication of the S. Rc report, there were serious riots in Bombay. The police opened fire and 60 persons were killed.

January 19 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, issued an ordinance, nationalizing the life Insurance in the country. Delhi bonn pact on technical aid was signed in New Delhi.

February 27 — G.V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha passed away.

April 18 — "The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956" was introduced in Lok Sabha on this day and a Joint Committee consisting of 51 members of both the houses of Parliament was appointed to examine the Bill.

April 23 — Lok Sabha took up for consideration the States Reorganisation Bill.

April 26 — Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Nepa (National Newsprint) mills at Nepanagar.



April 27 — Communist Party of India supported Partition of Kashmir at its meeting at Palghat.

April 28 — India and Canada signed Pact on Atomic Reactor.

April 29 — Government of India approved draft of Second Five Year plan allotting an outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores.

May 8 — Lok Sabha passed Hindu Succession Bill.

May 28 — The Treaty of de jure cession of French India was signed in New Delhi.

June 2 — The All India Congress Committee met on this day at 3 p.m. at the A.I.C.C. Pandal in Siddarthanagar, Bombay.

The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar presided. Two hundred and forty-six members attended the session. S.K. Patil welcomed the members on behalf of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.

June 2 — Government of India decided to keep Bombay under Central rule for 5 years.

June 18 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President gave assent to the Hindu Succession Bill.

July 16 — The Select Committee Report on S.R.C. Bill was presented to the Parliament.

July 24 — Jawaharlal Nehru took charge of the Ministry of Finance from Dr. C.D. Deshmukh who resigned.

August 6 — Union Cabinet decided on Bilingual Bombay State.

August 9 — Lok Sabha adopted official amendments to the S.R.C. Bill providing for Bombay by 241 to 40 votes.

August 10 — Lok Sabha passed States Reorganisation Bill without division.

On the enactment of the States Reorganisation Bill on this day, 14 new states would have come into existence as from November 1, 1956.

October 10 — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed presented draft Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir to the Constituent Assembly affirming accession to India.



October 30 — The Kashmir Constituent Assembly unanimously passed the clause defining the State of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of the Indian union.

November 14 — Moraji Desai was sworn in as Minister of Union Cabinet.

December 6 — Dr. B.R. Ambedkar passed away.

1957

February 16 — Indian Government rejected Anglo. U.S. resolution on Kashmir.

February 22 — Jawaharlal Nehru warned Pakistan regarding its war preparations against India.

February 24 — Second General Elections in India began.

March 15 — The second General Elections ended.

March 20 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India promulgated an ordinance amending Life Insurance Act, 1956.

May 10 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad was re-elected President of India for a second term.

May 13 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan were sworn in as President and Vice President respectively.

July 13 — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Premier of Kashmir, resigned.

August 28 — Jayaprakash Narain resigned from P.S.P.

September 5 — Rajya Sabha passed the Wealth Tax Bill.

November 5 — Yuvraj karan Singh was elected Sardar-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir State.

November 17 — Pakistan rejected Jarring's proposal to refer Kashmir question to international Court of Justice.

**1958**

- February 10** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India addressed the joint session of the Parliament at New Delhi.
- February 22** — Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, passed away.
- February 28** — Jawaharlal Nehru presented the Budget in the Lok Sabha. The Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari resigned earlier on 12th February.
- March 22** — Moraji Desai took charge as Union Minister of Finance.
- April 2** — Dr. Frank Graham submitted to the United Nations 5-Point interim plan of the Kashmir dispute.
- April 14** — Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali was elected first Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- May 7** — Pakistan protested to the United Nations on Sheikh Abdullah's arrest.
- May 9** — Dr. Khan Sahib was assassinated.
- December 3** — Rajya Sabha passed High Court Judges Bill.
- December 6** — Darbara Singh, President, Punjab Congress, opposed Master Tara Singh's move for the Punjabi Suba.

1959

- January 5** — The report of the National Committee on Women Education was submitted to the Union Government.
- February 2** — Indian National Congress elected Indira Gandhi as its President.
- February 8** — As Congress President Indira Gandhi took charge of office.
- February 13** — Master Tara Singh was re-elected President of Shiromani Akali Dal.
- February 25** — The Report of the Law Commission on the reform of judicial administration was put on the table of Lok Sabha.



February 28 — Morarji Desai presented the Budget in the Lok Sabha.

March 13 — Akali leader Master Tara Singh was arrested.

April 9 — Aruna Asaf Ali was re-elected as Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

April 12 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru met Tara Singh and decided on a way out of the management of Gurdwaras.

May 8 — A Commissioner's report of Linguistic Minorities was presented to the Parliament.

June 1 — Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Aruna Asaf Ali, resigned from office.

June 4 — Decision was taken in Madras to form the Swatantra Party.

June 11 — Swantatra Party's leadership was taken up by N.G. Ranga after his resignation from the Indian National Congress.

July 10 — A memorandum of charges was presented against the Communist Government of Kerala by the President of the Kerala Congress Committee to the President of India.

July 29 — A memorandum of charges against the State Government was presented by the West Bengal State Council of the CPI to the President of India.

July 31 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, issued a proclamation taking over the administration of Kerala State.

August 2 — A two day session of the Swatantra Party ended in Bombay and the Party adopted 21-point statement showing the progress made in the negotiations with the World Bank and Pakistan for the settlement of the Canal water question.

August 6 — Statement in Lok Sabha was made by the Prime Minister on the Government policy on Tibet issue.

August 11 — General elections to the Representative Assembly began in Pondicherry.

August 17 — Congress Representatives secured an absolute majority in Pondicherry.

August 20 — Lok Sabha approved President's proclamation and consequent rule in Kerala.

The President's proclamation of taking over the administration of Kerala state was approved by the Lok Sabha.

August 25 — The President's proclamation of taking over the administration of Kerala State received approval of the Rajya Sabha.

September 12 — The Lok Sabha supported the Government's Policy on Sino-Indian border dispute.

Border dispute is 'absurd and fantastic' announced Nehru in Lok Sabha.

November 2 — John Mathai, an ex-Union Finance Minister died in Bombay.

November 9 — The Praja Socialist Party elected Ashoka Mehta as its Chairman.

November 16 — White Paper on Sino-Indian Border dispute was presented to the Lok Sabha for the second time.

November 16 — After 14 months of Pakistani rule Tokergram, in the Karimganj area of Assam, was returned to India.

Winter session of the Lok Sabha commenced at New Delhi.

November 27 — Government of India's China Policy was approved by Lok Sabha.

December 3 — N. Sanjeeva Reddy elected as President of the Indian National Congress.

1960

February 8 — Budget session of the Indian Parliament started.

February 23 — Amendments to Dowry Bill made by the Upper House of the Parliament was rejected by Lok Sabha.

February 24 — Regarding the bifurcation of Bombay State discussion began at New Delhi.

March 18 — Bombay Reorganisation Bill was unanimously accepted by the State Legislative Assembly.

March 19 — In Patna the Swatantra Party Convention began.

April 1 — The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 came into force.

May 1 — State of Maharashtra was inaugurated at midnight by Jawaharlal Nehru. Soon after that he left for London in order to attend the Commonwealth Conference.

May 2 — Pro-Vidarbha agitation took violent turn. Police opened fire on the crowd at Itwara.

May 25 — For 'Punjabi Suba' agitation Master Tara Singh and two hundred and twenty one Akalis were arrested.

June 26 — Dr. Radhakrishnan was sworn in as the acting President.

July 8 — Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1960 came into force. All strikes in the essential services were banned by an order of the Government of India.

August 1 — A formal declaration was made for the formation of a new state of Nagaland.

September 8 — Well known figure Feroz Gandhi died in New Delhi. He was the husband of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

November 16 — Official Languages Bill was passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

December 13 — On Dadra and Nagar Haveli a report was presented to Lok Sabha.

December 20 — Bill for the Merger of Acquired Territories to regularise the Causes of the Nehru-Noon Agreement and the Constitution Amendment was approved by the Lok Sabha.

1961

January 7 — All Party Hill Leader's Action Council rejected the Government of India's proposal to grant more autonomy to the hill districts.

January 8 — Akali Leader Sant Fateh Singh broke his fast which he underwent for the demand of Punjabi Suba.

February 22 — Maharaja Vijaychandra Bhanj Deo as the new ruler of Bastar was recognised by Government of India.

April 1 — Mahant Digvijaya Nath was elected President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha.

April 26 — Maharaja Hari Singh, Ex-ruler of Jammu and Kashmir died in Bombay.

June 29 — Sardar Baldev Singh, M.P. and a former Defence Minister of India died in New Delhi.

July 8 — Karan Singh was recognised as the successor of Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir w.e.f. 26th April 1961 by the President of India.

August 15 — Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, began his fast unto death for the demand of Punjabi Suba.

August 16 — President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti, Swami Rameshwaranand began his counter fast in Delhi in opposition to the demand of Master Tara Singh.

August 28 — The Prime Minister clarified the policy of the Government on the issue of the demand for the Punjabi Suba in Lok Sabha.

The writ petition of the Editor of 'Blitz' challenging the Lok Sabha decision on the breach of privilege issue was discussed by the Supreme Court.

August 29 — Before the bar of the Lok Sabha the editor of 'Blitz' was reprimanded for committing breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

September 1 — Maharaja Madhav Rao Siwaji Rao Scindia was recognised as the ruler of Gwalior by the President of India.

September 19 — Election manifesto was released by the Indian National Congress.

October 12 — Election manifesto was released by the Communist Party of India.



- November 2** — A draft election manifesto was released by the Swatantra Party in Bombay.
- November 18** — Election manifesto was released by Shiromani Akali Dal in Amritsar.
- November 22** — Political parties whose candidates would be allotted reserved symbols at Parliamentary and Assembly elections were recognised by the Election Commission.
- December 18** — India's Defence Forces marched into Goa.
- December 19** — Prime Minister declared the completion of military operation in Goa.

1962

- January 21** — For conducting general elections in the 49th Lok Sabha constituencies of Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh notification was issued.
- February 16** — The third general elections in India began.
- March 5** — An ordinance to provide for the administration of the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu was promulgated by the President of India.
- March 12** — President Rajendra Prasad addressed joint session of both the Houses of Parliament.
- March 14** — The 12th Constitution Amendment Bill which aimed at incorporating the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Union of India was adopted by the Lok Sabha.
- March 31** — The President dissolved the 2nd Lok Sabha.
- April 2** — The Election Commission through a notification announced the constitution of the Third Lok Sabha.
- April 3** — The Congress, the majority party of the Lok Sabha re-elected Jawaharlal Nehru as the leader of the House.
- April 4** — Jawaharlal Nehru put forward the resignation of the outgoing Cabinet to the President of Indian Republic. By an order

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of the Union Government, Indian Citizenship was conferred upon persons born or domiciled in the former Portuguese territories.

April 6 — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

April 10 — The new Union Cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in New Delhi.

April 16 — Third Lok Sabha's inaugural session began in New Delhi.

April 17 — Hukum Singh was elected as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

April 18 — A joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha was addressed by the President Rajendra Prasad.

April 23 — Morarji Desai, Union Minister of Finance, presented the general budget to the Parliament.

May 7 — Dr. Zakir Hussain was elected as the Vice-President of Indian Republic.

May 11 — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was declared elected President of India.

May 13 — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain took oath of office as President and Vice-President of India respectively.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was honoured with Bharat Ratna and a postage stamp was issued to commemorate the occasion.

May 23 — Praja Socialist Party's demand for the closing of diplomatic relations with China was rejected by the Lok Sabha.

June 6 — Indian National Congress elected D. Sanjivayya as the President.

June 8 — Ex-Union Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio in the Union Cabinet.

August 27 — Chariman of the Swatantra Party N.G. Ranga, was declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-election from Chittor.

August 28 — The Constitution Amendment Bill providing the establishment of Nagaland as a separate state received the assent of the Lok Sabha.

August 29 — The Lok Sabha passed the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.

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- September 24** — A revised list of 14 parties recognised state-wise and eligible for reserved symbols was announced by the Election Commission.
- October 20** — A great attack in NEFA and Ladakh areas was launched by the Chinese.
- October 26** — The President declared state of emergency and promulgated Defence of India Ordinance.
- October 29** — Karan Singh was re-elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir.
- October 31** — Nehru himself assumed the Defence Portfolio and appointed Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon as Minister for Defence Production.
- November 14** — The President appointed Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit as Governor of Maharashtra.
- Y.B. Chavan was made Minister for Defence.
- T. T. Krishnamachari was appointed as Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.
- K. Raghuramiah was made Minister of Defence Production.
- November 14** — The opinion of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out from the Indian soil was declared firmly in the Lok Sabha.
- December 22** — The Union Government promulgated the control of Internee's Property order.

1963

- January 9** — Union Finance Minister, Moraji Desai announced measures for the control of gold in India.
- February 28** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a great national leader and the first President of Independent India passed away in Patna.
- March 2** — The text of the Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking was released in Pakistan.



- April 13** — The Official Language Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha.
- May 1** — The Lok Sabha adopted the Constitution (15th Amendment) Bill.
- May 2** — The Lok Sabha adopted the Constitution (16th Amendment) Bill.
- May 26** — Compulsory Deposit Scheme was announced.
- August 19** — On a motion of no confidence in the Government in the Lok Sabha, Acharya J.B. Kripalani initiated a three day debate.
- August 24** — Nehru decided to accept resignations offered under the Kamraj Plan, by six ministers of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Ministers of five states and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- August 29** — Under the Kamraj Plan President accepted resignation of six ministers in Union Cabinet.
- September 2** — The Supreme Court decided about the application of the Defence of India Rules under certain cases of detention.
- October 4** — The Kashmir Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed submitted his resignation to Sadar-i-Riyasat.
- November 20** — K. Kamraj, Chief Minister of Madras, was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.
- December 2** — Asoka Mehta joined the Union Government as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- December 18** — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit took the oath as Governor of Maharashtra in Bombay.
- Decembner 30** — The Praja Socialist Party in its meeting in Bombay decided to ask Asoka Mehta to resign from party because he joined the Union Government as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

**1964**

January 19 — The Ruling Party got absolute majority in the Nagaland Elections.

February 1 — The National Convention of the Swatantra Party met at Bangalore and in a resolution condemned unanimously the non-alignment policy.

February 6 — Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur passed away.

India rejected in the U.N. Security Council the Pakistan's demand for Plebiscite in Kashmir.

February 15 — The Praja Socialist Party expelled Asoka Mehta from the Party.

March 24 — Under the Defence of India Rules, Shri Golwalkar, Chief of RSS was arrested.

March 25 — Chief of RSS was released but extened from Bihar.

March 26 — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India referred to the Supreme Court, the Uttar Pradesh issue regarding powers of the legislature and the State High Court.

April 8 — Sheikh Abdullah was released.

May 27 — Jawaharlal Nehru, First Prime Minister of Independent India, and a great fighter of India's struggle for freedom passed away.

May 28 — Late Jawaharlal Nehru was cremated in New Delhi, near Rajghat, now known as Shantivana.

May 30 — Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and resolved to continue Jawaharlal's policy on non-alignment and peace.

June 2 — Lal Bahadur Shastri was elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and he became Prime Minister designate.

June 8 — Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes were immersed in Triveni Sangam at Allahabad and other centres in India.

June 9 — Lal Bahadur Shastri was sworn in as Prime Minister of India.



- June 9** — Sanjeeva Reddi and S.K. Patil joined the new 16 member Cabinet.
- June 11** — Asoka Mehta and over 1000 P.S.P members joined the Indian National Congress.
- June 12** — Indian Air force planes scattered Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes over the hills.
- June 14** — Pratap Singh Kairon, Punjab Chief Minister resigned.
- June 15** — Air lift of Indian nationals from Burma began.
- June 16** — Lal Bahadur Shastri assumed charge of Chairmanship of the Planning Commission.
- August 20** — Indira Gandhi was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha unopposed.
- September 7** — Lok Sabha session was started.
- September 8** — The 23 month old Congress Ministry in Kerala was voted out of office. The no confidence motion against Ministry was passed by 73 votes to 50.
- September 10** — President's rule in Kerala was promulgated. Lok Sabha approved Government's Food Policy by 201 votes to 34.
- September 16** — Lok Sabha took up no-confidence motion for discussion.
- September 22** — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was arrested in Srinagar.
- October 18** — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit resigned her office as Governor of Maharashtra.
- October 31** — Supreme Court held 17th Amendment to Constitution valid.
- November 23** — Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected to Lok Sabha from the Phulpur Constituency.
- December 4** — Gulzarilal Nanda announced decision to extend provision of Articles 356 and 357 to Jammu and Kashmir regarding the President's Rule.
- December 8** — Lok Sabha passed the Anti Corruption Laws Bill.
- December 14** — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was released.

**1965**

- January 26** — Hindi became the official language of the Union.
- January 27** — Anti-Hindi riots took serious turn in Madras.
- February 6** — Former Chief Minister of Punjab Pratap Singh Kairon shot dead near Delhi.
- February 21** — Orissa Cabinet under the new Cabinet Minister Sadasiba Tripathy was sworn in.
- February 23** — State Chief Ministers Conference opened in New Delhi, to discuss language issue.
- February 25** — Administrative Reforms Committee appointed by the Union Government.
- February 27** — Union Budget for 1965-66 presented to Parliament.
- March 4** — Polling for the mid-term elections in Kerala began. No party got majority.
- March 10** — Government of India handed a note to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi strongly protesting the recent China-Pakistan decision to sign so-called Boundary Protocol between the two countries.
- March 21** — Government appointed a three-man commission to draw up a scheme for conferring a full measure of autonomy on the hill districts in Assam in pursuance of the assurance given to the hill leaders by the late Prime Minister Nehru.
- March 24** — President's rule in Kerala re-imposed. Newly constituted assembly dissolved.
- April 1** — Finance Minister told the Rajya Sabha that Government does not intend to ban money donations to political parties.
- April 2** — A.P. Jain sworn in as Governor of Kerala.
- April 2** — V.V. Giri sworn in as Governor of Mysore.
- April 10** — Designation of the Head of State and Head of Government in Jammu and Kashmir changed from Sadar-i-Riyasat to Governor and Premier to Chief Minister.



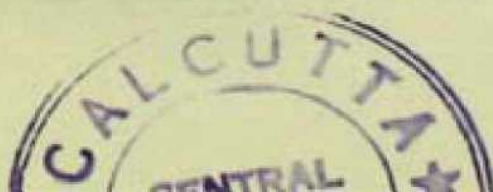
- April 12** — Details of the area where the with Pakistan has been demarcated were given in lok Sabha.
- April 16** — Indian Government protested to the Pakistan Government against its policy of deliberately encouraging the underground Nagas to continue their violence and depredations in Nagaland.
- April 21** — India lodged a strong protest with Peking against the total violation of Indian territory in Ladakh by Chinese military personnel.
- April 23** — Pakistan launched an assault along a 60 mile front from Ding to Chhad in the Runn of kutch.
- April 25** — India lodged a strong protest with China on an intrusion by a Chinese Military Patrol in the Ladakh region.
- April 27** — India protested to the UN Security Council against Pakistan's signing of the Boundary Protocal with China over the portion of Kashmir's territory.
- May 4** — India and Pakistan agreed on a defacto cease fire on the Kutch border pending further negotiations.
- May 12** — Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Moscow on an eight day State visit to Russia. He returned to India on 20 May.
- May 20** — Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.
- June 4** — Pakistani troop violated the cease fire line in Jammu and Kashmir and fired at Indian posts in the Tithwal, Uri, Mendhar, Naushera and Akhnur sectors.
- June 7** — It was declared in New Delhi that a three tier political setup, consisting of a Metropolitan Council headed by a Lt. Governor, the Municipal Corporation and Zonal Committees would be introduced in Delhi within a few months.
- June 10** — Government assumed powers to distribute petroleum products of foreign oil companies in India under the Defence of India Rules.
- June 15** — Agreement for Rs. 6.6 crore British aid signed.

- June 17** — United states decided to forward two loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores to maintain India's industrial imports.
- July 2** — India and Pakistan signed an agreement for a cease fire in the Rann of Kutch region.
- July 8** — Officialy announced in New Delhi that the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) which recently administered through the External Affairs Ministry would be brought under the Central Home Ministry.
- July 23** — Chief Minister's Conference began at Bangalore to discuss the food situation in the Country.
- August 18** — India signed the plan of operation of Pilot Production and Training Centre Project with United Nations Special Fund.
- August 28** — Indian Army repulsed a major Pakistani attack from Gilgit side across the cease fire line near Gurais, one of the gateways from the north to the Kashmir valley.
- September 5** — Fighting broke out between India and Pakistan on the Western border.
- September 23** — As a result of UN efforts a ceasefire ordered by India and Pakistan.
- December 31** — T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister resigned.

1966

- January 3** — The report of the Election Commission was released.
- January 5** — With Morarji Desai as the Chairman, a six member Administrative Reforms Commission was set up.
- January 11** — Lal Bahadur Shastri (PM) passed away in Tashkent within hours of signing the historic Tashkent Declaration.
- January 12** — Lal Bahadur Shastri was creamated near Shanti Vana.
- January 19** — Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected in an unprecedented contest with Shri Morarji Desai, the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

- January 23** — Indira Gandhi announced her Cabinet.
- January 24** — Indira Gandhi was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India along with her new Cabinet Ministers.
- February 26** — Vir V. D. Savarkar, an eminent Indian revolutionary passed away.
- April 18** — The terms of reference of the judicial commission for the linguistic reorganisation of Punjab were finalised.
- April 20** — Nation's highest award, Bharat Ratna, posthumously was conferred upon Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- June 17** — To curtail secessionist activity, President Radhakrishnan promulgated the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Ordinance.
- July 5** — President's Rule was promulgated in Punjab.
- July 12** — C. Rajagopalachari pleaded for the release of Sheikh Abdullah.
- August 4** — No confidence motion against the Government headed by Indira Gandhi was rejected in the Lok Sabha.
- August 5** — It was announced by the Government of India that figures relating to the area of India would henceforth be published once in ten years when census was taken.
- August 30** — Opposition members boycotted discussion on the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Parliament.
- August 31** — President's rule in Punjab was unanimously approved by the Lok Sabha.
- September 1** — The Communist Party of India staged a demonstration in front of Parliament House demanding the Government's resignation.
- September 25** — The Congress election manifesto was approved by the All India Congress Committee in its two-day session.
- October 14** — Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha released its election manifesto in New Delhi.
- October 17** — Government of India appointed Mehar Chand Mahajan Commission to go into the border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala and Mysore.



October 25 — Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the creation of two independent authorities, 'Lok Pal' and 'Lok Ayukt' to probe into citizen's complaints.

November 1 — The states of Punjab and Haryana and the Union territory of Chandigarh came into existence.

November 9 — Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Home Minister, resigned.

November 29 — Lok Sabha passed bill to extend the Preventive Detention Act for three years from January 1, 1967.

December 1 — Government of India decided to hold the General Elections in February 1967.

December 5 — Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on electoral reforms.

December 6 — Jana Congress, a new All India Political Party came into existence.

December 7 — Jana Congress announced its basic principles.

December 15 — Election Manifesto of the Right Communist Party of India was released.

December 16 — Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, appealed to Sant Fateh Singh not to go on his proposed fast.

December 17 — Akali leader Sant Fateh Singh began a 10 day fast, to be followed by self immolation. His vehement protest was against the injustice on Punjabi Suba.

December 22 — V. K. Krishna Menon resigned from Congress, in order to get re-elected to the Lok Sabha.

December 26 — Sant Fateh Singh gave up his fast.

1967

February 2 — Government of Jammu and Kashmir issued an ordinance amending Representation of People's Act to bring it on par with Central Law.

February 15 — Polling for the Lok Sabha held for the fourth time since independence. Polling ended on February 22.

- February 20-25** — Congress lost absolute majority in Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal U. P., Kerala, Madras and in Delhi Corporation.
- February 25** — Indian National Congress won majority seats in the Lok Sabha.
- March 2-8** — Non-Congress ministry assumed power in West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Orisa and Madras.
- April 3** — 13th White Paper on diplomatic relations between India and China placed before the Parliament.
- April 6** — Government of India announced liberalized newsprint quota for newspapers.
- April 7** — Lok Sabha unanimously passed the Constitution Bill (21st Amendment Act) seeking to reorganize Sindhi as one of the national languages of India.
- June 17** — Red Guards laid seige on Indian Embassy in Peking and lifted on June 20.
- September 7** — Indian troops clashed with Chinese at Nathu La.
- September 16** — Ordinance made penal provisions of Essential Commodities Act more stringent.
- November 10** — Supreme Court supported Presidential power to suspend Fundamental Rights.
- December 20** — Anti Hindi agitation began in Madras State.
- December 22** — Parliament passed Official Languages (Amendment) Bill.
- December 27** — Parliament adopted Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill.

1968

- January 5** — Government of India accepted Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation to appoint a Lok Pal.
- January 9-10** — State of emergency which was proclaimed on October 26, 1962, in the wake of Chinese attack in NEFA and Ladakh ended at midnight.



- January 10** — Official Languages (Amendment) Bill became Act after President's assent.
- January 25** — Madras Govt. issued orders abolishing study of Hindi by secondary school students in the state.
- March 1** — Anti Hindi agitation suspended in Madras.
- June 14** — Indian security forces seized documents from Naga rebels, proving their collusion with China to overthrow Nagaland Administration by force.
- June 22** — Prime Minister ruled out discussions with Sheikh Abdullah on Kashmir's future and rejected autonomy demand for Jammu.
- July 3** — Internal Affairs Committee of Central Cabinet approved Home Ministry's proposal for abolition of privy purses.
- August 17** — Madras legislature changed name of Madras State to Tamil Nadu.
- August 20** — India got permission from US to use communication satellite for direct TV broadcasts.
- October 4** — Government of India released photostats of documents establishing Pakistan's aid to Naga and Mizo hostiles.
- November 22** — Lok Sabha approved Bill renaming Madras State as Tamil Nadu.
- December 18** — Essential Services Maintenance Bill, an off-shoot of the one-day token strike of Central Government employees, was passed by Lok-Sobha.

1969

- January 14** — Madras State officially renamed Tamil Nadu.
- January 26** — Hindi became official language of Haryana.
- April 4** — Telengana agitation in Andhra Pradesh took a violent turn in Secunderabad.
- April 15** — Lok Sabha passed Constitutional Bill on Assam reorganization to enable the formation of an autonomous state for hill districts.
- August 20** — V. V. Giri elected 4th President of India.



1970

March 4 — Press Council, (Amendment) Act, 1970 passed by Rajya Sabha.

April 2 — PM Indira Gandhi inaugurated Meghalaya, a new autonomous Hill State in Assam.

April 20 — For the first time in Indian history, President V. V. Giri appeared in a court of law as a respondent witness in a petition challenging his election as the Head of State.

May 11 — Supreme Court unanimously upheld the election of V. V. Giri as President of India.

May 19 — Rajya Sabha passed North Eastern Council Bill.

August 11 — NEFA Council recommended Arunachal Pradesh as new name of the region.

November 16 — Central Government decentralised administration of All India Radio.

1971

January 23 — PM Indira Gandhi inaugurated the State of Himachal Pradesh as the 18th state of the Indian Union.

March 15 — India banned overflights of all foreign aircrafts across its territory to East Pakistan. It also ordered all foreign civilian aircraft from West to East Pakistan to touch down at an Indian airport.

April 15 — India protested to Pakistan against wanton and unprovoked firing along the East Bengal border.

May 27 — Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State relations set up by the Tamil Nadu Government recommended the constitution of high powers commission to redistribute powers between the Centre and the states.

August 4 — Lok Sabha passed the Constitution 24th Amendment Bill, 1971 which makes it clear that Parliament has the power to amend all parts of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights.



August 5 — President Yahya Khan of Pakistan threatened to unleash a war on India.

November 23 — India elected to the UN Security Council for a two year term beginning January 1, 1972.

December 4 — Pakistan made a formal declaration of war with India.

December 6 — Pakistan severed diplomatic relations with India.

India accorded recognition to the Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh.

December 8 — General Manekshaw, Chief of the Army Staff, called the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangladesh to surrender immediately to the Indian Army.

December 9 — People's Democratic Republic of Bangladesh joined the Community of Nations and opened its first chancery in New Delhi.

December 15 — Lt. Gen. A. A. K. Niazi, Commander of the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangladesh sought cease fire. Gen. Manekshaw asked him to surrender unconditionally by 9.00 a.m. on Dec. 16.

December 16 — PM Indira Gandhi announced in Parliament that West Pakistan forces in Bangladesh have surrendered unconditionally in Dhaka at 4.31 p.m. Bangladesh became an independent country with its capital at Dhaka after 9 months of bloody conflict.

1972

January 9 — Bihar once again came under the President's rule for the third time since the General Election of 1967.

January 20 — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated State of Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

January 21 — Indira Gandhi inaugurated States of Manipur and Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram.

February 23 — Akali Dal expelled Gurnam Singh and nine others for six years from the party for their anti-party activities.



- March 9** — President's rule proclaimed in Bihar with the lapsing of earlier proclamation.
- March 13** — Voting age reduced from 21 to 18 as per the decision of Joint Committee of Parliament.
- March 14** — Election results of 16 State Assemblies declared : Congress party own absolute majority in 14 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.
- March 16-17** — Banking Commission presented its report to the Parliament. It recommended the enactment of a separate legislation by Congress Ministry.
- March 17** — President's rule ended in Gujarat with the coming of a Congress Ministry under Ghanasyam Oza.
- March 17** — President's rule ended in Punjab with the coming of all Congress Ministry under Ghani Zail Singh.
- March 18** — President's rule ended in Bihar.
- March 20** — President's rule lifted in Manipur, Mysore, Tripura and West Bengal. A United Front Ministry headed by Mohammad Alimuddin assumed office in Manipur. Congress Ministries headed by Devraj Urs, Siddhartha Shankar Roy sworn-in at Mysore and West Bengal respectively.
- March 25** — Sant Fateh Singh, President of Akali Dal, announced his decision to retire from active politics.
- April 3** — Parliament approved the Newspapers (Price Control) Bill. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress.
- April 8** — Congress won 30 of the 39 seats in the Rajya Sabha for which elections were held.
- April 9** — Shiromani Akali Dal formed in Punjab for ousting corrupt Sant Akali leadership from power.
- April 27** — Mizo Union scored a big victory in the first ever direct elections in the Union Territory of Mizoram.
- May 2** — Government of Nagaland and Assam signed an agreement in Kohima to maintain peace along the border between the two states.

- May 11** — Jammu and Kashmir Government lifted the ban on the entry into the state of Mirza Afzal Beg and G. Shah President and General Secretary respectively of the outlawed Plebiscite Front.
- May 11** — Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma elected President of Indian National Congress unanimously.
- May 14** — Syed Abdul Rahiman Bafaki Thangal unanimously elected President of the Indian Union Muslim League.
- May 29** — Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (31st Amendment) Bill which enabled Parliament to vary or revoke by law conditions of service and privileges of ICS officers.
- June 3** — Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi to hold charge of an additional portfolio, the newly created Department of Space.
- June 24** — Piloo Mody elected President of the Swatantra Party.
- July 2** — Parliament's competence to take away the jurisdiction of the courts by 24th, 25th and 28th amendments to the Constitution challenged in the Supreme Court.
- July 22** — Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra signed an agreement to sort out the 12 year old Narmada water dispute and abide to the Prime Minister's division on all unsettled points.
- August 9** — Parliament's approval of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1971 providing for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of owners of coking coal mines.
- August 10** — The power of Parliament to modify the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution was decided to be considered by Supreme Court.
- August 27** — Lok Sabha passed the Rules of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill, 1972. Former princes were reduced to the rank of the common people of India and their special privileges were taken away.
- September 11** — Uttar Pradesh and Haryana reached to an agreement on a number of inter-state water projects which had been held back for years due to differences on the sharing of costs and benefits.



- October 1** — Mohan Singh Tur elected President of the Akali Dal (Sant Fateh Singh Group).
- October 5** — A three-day anti price rise agitation of the communist Party of India (CPI) ended with the arrest of about 75,000 volunteers all over the Country.
- October 16** — A new party, Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed in Tamil Nadu by G. Ramachandran.
- October 30** — Supreme Court by a four to one majority verdict, struck down the Government's newsprint policy for 1972-73 as it violated the freedom of speech and expression and the right to equality before law as guaranteed in the Constitution.
- November 21** — Agreement signed between Himachal Pradesh and U. P. Government on sharing power from the Yamuna Hydel Scheme in Lucknow.
- November 27** — A five point formula to solve the problem of the Mulki Rules in Andhra Pradesh was declared by Indira Gandhi.

1973

- January 8** — George Fernandes elected chairman of the Socialist Party.
- January 10** — L. K. Advani elected President of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- January 11** — Outlawed Jammu and Kashmir Plebiscite Front became a lawful body.
- January 15** — T. Swaminathan former Cabinet Secretary appointed as the Chief Election Commissioner.
- January 17** — P. V. Narasimha Rao resigned from Chief Ministership of Andhra Pradesh.
- January 18** — President's rule proclaimed in Andhra Pradesh.
- February 4** — Union Cabinet re-constituted and expanded : Mrs Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister of Atomic Energy, Economics Information and broadcasting and Space) ; Fakruddin Ali Ahmed (Agriculture), Y. B. Chavan (Finance) ; Jagjivan Ram (Defence) ;



Sardar Swaran Singh (External Affairs) ; D. P. Dhar (Planning) ; Uma Shankar Dikshit (Home Affairs) ; H. R. Gokhle (Law, Justice and Company Affairs) ; Mohan Kumarmangalam (Steel and Mines) ; T. A. Pai (Heavy Industry) ; Raj Bahadur (Shipping and Transport) ; Dr. Karan Singh (Tourism and Civil Aviation) ; C. Subramaniam (Industrial Development and Science and Technology) ; Bhola Paswan Shastri (Works and Housing) ; K. Raghuramiah (Parliamentary Affairs) ; D. K. Barooah (Petroleum and Chemicals) ; L. N. Mishra (Railways).

March 1 — Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, submitted resignation of her Council of Ministers.

March 3 — President's rule proclaimed in Orissa.

March 22 — Indian National Congress regained absolute majority in the Rajya Sabha after a lapse of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

March 26 — Mohammad Alimuddin tendered resignation of the United Front Ministry in Manipur following defections.

March 28 — President's rule proclaimed in Manipur.

April 1 — Seven national political parties—Indian National Congress (R), Congress (O), Jana Sangha, CPI, CPI (M), Swatantra and Socialist qualified for continued recognition by the Election Commission as national parties.

April 5 — Balraj Madhok (expelled from the Bharatiya Jana Sangha) formed a new party, the Rashtriya Loktantrik Jana Sangha.

April 29 — Professor Ram Singh elected President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

May 5 — Baleshwar Dayal elected Chairman of the All-India Samyukta Socialist Party.

June 12 — Congress Ministry under Kamalapati Tripathi in Uttar Pradesh resigned ; accepting moral responsibility for the Provincial Armed Constabulary revolt. President's rule was imposed on June 13.

July 2 — New Bihar Cabinet headed by Abdul Ghafoor sworn-in at Patna.

- July 18** — Chimanbhai Patel sworn-in as Chief Minister of Gujarat.
- July 20** — Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, announced the creation of a three-man committee, headed by J. R. D. Tata to review the entire organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department.
- July 23** — T. A. Pai Minister for Heavy Industries, to hold additional charge of the Ministry of Steel and Mines temporarily.
- August 1** — L. P. Singh appointed Governor of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.
- August 8** — Rajya Sabha passed two Bills to give new names to Mysore and the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands. Mysore will henceforth be known as Karnataka and the Union Territory as Lakshadweep.
- August 13** — Mrs. Shaskikala Kakodhar sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu. Former Chief Minister Dayanand Balkrishna Bhandodkar died on August 12 in Panaji.
- September 16** — Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh signed, in New Delhi an agreement on the sharing of waters from the Rs. 120 crore Bansagar project in Madhya Pradesh.
- October 12** — G. S. Swell, Deputy Speaker of Lok-Sabha expelled from All Party Hill Leader's Conference (APHLC) for 'antiparty activities and attempting to subvert the State Government'.
- October 25** — Harideo Joshi sworn-in as Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- October 26** — Lok Sabha Speaker Gurdial Singh Dhillon elected president of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the World at the Geneva session of the Council.
- November 7** — President's rule ended in Uttar Pradesh. A Congress Ministry under Chief Ministership of H. N. Bahuguna resumed office.
- November 10** — Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah said Kashmir's accession to India is final and Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto's utterances on Kashmir cannot change the present status of Jammu and Kashmir.
- November 23** — President V. V. Giri addressing the Governor's Conference in New Delhi said that a Governor should shun press

and public platforms and functions in a certain anonymity in his relations with his Council of Ministers.

December 15 — Piloo Mody re-elected President of the Swatantra Party.

December 18 — Lok Sabha adopted amidst acclamation the Constitution (33rd) Amendment Bill which gave effect to the six-point formula for Andhra Pradesh.

1974

January 3 — Following resignation of the Ministry on 30 December 1973 and the dissolving of Assembly, Pondicherry, placed under President's rule.

February 3 — Chimanbhai Patel Ministry in Gujarat resigned. President's rule imposed.

March 1 — Election results to the 425 member U. P. Assembly declared. Congress Party secured absolute majority.

March 4 — President's rule ended in Manipur. Mohammad Alimuddin formed a United Front Government.

March 5 — A 11 member Congress Ministry headed by H. N. Bahuguna sworn in at Lucknow, U. P.

March 6 — A 17 member ministry headed by Mrs. Nandini Satpathy sworn in at Bhubaneswar, Orrisa.

March 6 — President's rule ended in Pondichery. An ADMK-CPI Govt. assumed office under the Chief-Ministership of S. Ramaswamy.

March 11 — Morarji Desai began an indefinite fast in Ahmedabad demanding dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly.

March 11 — Gujarat Assembly dissolved, for deteriorating law and order situation in the State.

March 23 — L. K. Advani re-elected President of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.



- April 20** — President V. V. Giri inaugurated at Itanagar the new capital township of Arunachal Pradesh.
- May 14** — President V. V. Giri assented to the Constitution (Thirty third Amendment) Bill, 1974 which seeks to check forced resignation of legislators.
- June 28** — An Ordinance issued extending for the third time the Press Council's life upto 31-12-1974 (A bill was introduced in Parliament on 16-12-1974 extending the Council's term upto 31-12-1975).
- July 8** — Manipur coalition ministry headed by Mohammed Alimuddin resigned.
- July 10** — Eight member coalition Ministry headed by Y. Shaiza of the Progress Democratic Front sworn-in at Imphal, Manipur.
- July 30** — Sukmoy Chakravarti report on wage policy presented by Joytirmoy Basu (CPIM) member of the Lok Sabha.
- August 20** — Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared elected as the fifth President of India.
- July 27** — B. D. Jatti declared the new Vice President.
- October 6** — V. K. Krishna Menon, former Defence Minister, died in New Delhi.
- October 11** — Separate Ministry of Energy created at the Centre comprising the Department of Coal and Department of Power, with K. C. Pant as the first Minister.
- November 16** — Right of persons detained under MISA for alleged involment in smuggling operation to move any court with regard to their detention was suspended by a Presidential order issued in New Delhi.
- December 5** — Manipur Ministry headed by Y. Shaiza resigned. New Ministry headed by Rajkumar Dorendra Singh sworn in on December 6.
- December 18** — Bharatiya Kranti Dal splinter group led by Mohan Singh Oberoi merged with Congress.
- December 18** — Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister announced in State Assembly in Madras a series of measures to meet the serious drought and famine conditions in the State.

**1975**

- January 2** — Planning portfolio was taken over by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- January 2** — L. N. Mishra (Railway Minister) injured in a bomb explosion at Samastipur at the inauguration ceremony of the Samastipur—Mozzaffarpur rail link. He died succumbing to injuries on January 3 at Danapur Railway Hospital.
- January 22** — National Awami League merged with Congress.
- February 14** — L. K. Advani's third successive term as Jana Sangh President.
- February 25** — A new Jammu and Kashmir Cabinet headed by Sheikh Abdullah sworn in at Jammu.
- March 1** — Sikkim became an associate state of Indian Union.
- March 13** — Parliament approved Kashmir accord between the Centre and Sheikh Abdullah.
- April 11** — New Bihar Ministry headed by Dr. Jagannath Mishra sworn-in at Patna.
- April 13** — Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi informed Morarji Desai of Government's decision to hold Assembly elections in Gujarat around 7 June.
- April 17** — Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, former President of India died in Madras.
- April 26** — Sikkim became a fullfledged State in Indian Union with the passage of Constitution (36th Amendment) Bill by Parliament.
- May 2** — Miss Padmaja Naidu, former Governor West Bengal, died in New Delhi.
- June 13** — Resignation of Mrs. Indira Gandhi was demanded by leaders of non CPI opposition parties.
- June 18** — Congress Parliamentary Party expressed fullest faith and confidence in Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- June 18** — Janata front government headed by Babubhai Patel installed after mid term election.

- June 25** — President declared a state of grave emergency due to existence of a threat to security of India from internal disturbances.
- June 26** — For the first time since independence statutory censorship was imposed on Indian press.
- June 26** — In a broadcast to the nation Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared the action of a few are endangering the rights of the majority and country's integrity demanded firm action.
- June 26** — Jayaprakash Narayan and other opposition leaders including Morarji Desai, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L. K. Advani Charan singh, Asoka Mehta arrested.
- June 29** — President issued an ordinance amending the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Act under which no grounds need be given for detention.
- July 4** — Union Government banned 27 organisations and groups including Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Jammāt-Islāmī-e-Hind, the Anand Marg and Naxalite groups.
- July 16** — Ordinance issued to further ammend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Under this Act no person including a foreigner can claim a right to personal liberty by virtue of natural or common law.
- July 22** — Rajya Sabha approved proclamation of internal emergency by 136 votes to 33.
- July 23** — Lok Sabha approved proclamation of internal emergency by 336 votes to 58.
- August 1** — President gave assent to the Consitution (Thirty eighth Amendment) Act, 1975 making President's power to declare emergency and to promulgate ordinances non justiciable.
- August 9** — The Prime Minister, like the President of India and State Governors would enjoy legal immunity for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of her or his office and for acts done or purported to be done. This was declared in the Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Bill passed by Parliament.
- September 19** — Supreme Court held that preferential representation and treatment for Harijans and other backward classes in Government services with due regard to administrative efficiency

was a constitutionally permissible object and did not violate the concept of equality enshrined in Constitution.

September 26 — President promulgated three ordinances : (i) to ensure equal wages to men and women for the same work (ii) to establish rural banks in the country for meeting credit needs of farmers (iii) to promote speedier movement of public carriers through grant of national permits.

November 7 — Supreme Court unanimously upheld the election of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to Lok Sabha from Rai Bareilly constituency in 1971 and set aside the judgement of Allahabad High Court.

November 29 — H. N. Bahuguna, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh submitted resignation at the behest of Congress High Command.

December 8 — Three ordinances promulgated to prohibit publication of objectionable matter with immediate effect, withdrew the immunity conferred by the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act of 1956 and repeal the Press Council Act of 1965.

1976

January 4 — A Janata Front, comprising the Congress (O), Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party, formed in Parliament.

January 8 — President issued an order suspending the right to move courts for the enforcement of rights conferred under Article 19 of the Constitution for the period of the Emergency.

January 27 — Parliament approved the Bill on abolition of bonded labour.

January 28 — Lok Sabha passed Parliament Proceedings (Protection) Repeal Bill after the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. V. C. Shukla, clarified that the Bill was aimed at checking the tendency of playing up malicious and politically motivated charges.

February 3 — One-man Commission of enquiry under justice R. S. Sarkaria of Supreme Court appointed to probe charges



against former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Karunanidhi and some other ministers.

February 17 — Urban Land Act came into force with President's assent.

March 12 — Gujarat came under President's rule following defeat of nine-month old Janata Front Ministry headed by Babubhai Patel over a budget demand.

March 30 — Parliament passed Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill.

May 25 — President gave assent to the Constitution (40th Amendment) Bill which gives constitutional protection to 64 Central and State laws and enables the Government to declare and define exclusive economic zone.

June 2 — Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in an interview on completion of one year of emergency declared that under the emergency the opposition had been subdued, but said it had not been invisible.

July 1 — Underground Mizo National Front decided to lay down arms after 10 years of insurgency and to abide by the Constitution.

August 10 — India's first comprehensive legislation defining the limits of the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone and the historic waters passed by the Rajya Sabha.

September 3 — Parliament approved the Advocates (Amendment) Bill to abolish dual system of advocates and solicitors prevailing in Bombay and Calcutta High Court and thus reduce the costs of litigation.

November 2 — The Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill.

November 11 — Rajya Sabha unanimously passed the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill.

December 16 — Mrs. Nandini Satpathy resigned from Chief Ministership of Orissa at the behest of Congress High Command. President's rule proclaimed and Assembly suspended on the same date.

1977

January 3 — Thirty-six sections of the Article 59 of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act came into force.

January 18 — Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in a nation-wide dramatic broadcast announced that she has advised the President to dissolve the present Lok Sabha and order fresh general elections in March.

January 18 — Morarji Desai and other opposition leaders released from jail.

January 20 — Union government announced a major relaxation of the emergency rules and lifted curbs on legitimate political activity as well as press censorship to ensure free and fair elections.

February 2 — Jagjivan Ram, Union Agriculture and Irrigation Minister resigned from the cabinet and the Congress Party and formed a new party named Congress for Democracy.

February 11 — President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed passed away in New Delhi at 8.52 a.m. following second heart attack. B. D. Jatti sworn in as Acting President.

February 16 — Polling to the Lok Sabha election started. It ended on 10th March.

March 20 — Mrs. Indira Gandhi defeated from Rai Bareli (U.P.) constituency. Raj Narayan declared elected.

March 21 — Internal emergency promulgated on 25th June 1975 withdrawn.

March 22 — Janata Party and its allies gained absolute majority in Lok Sabha.

March 22 — Mrs. Indira Gandhi resigned from the post of Prime Minister.

March 22 — Ban on RSS and 26 other organisations lifted.

March 24 — Morarji Desai elected leader of Janata Parliamentary Party and sworn in as the Prime Minister of India.

- April 4** — External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, offered a no war pact to Pakistan in the interest of permanent peace in the sub-continent.
- April 7** — Home Minister Charan Singh announced Governments' decision to set up a Commission of Inquiry headed by an eminent judge to look into all complaints of excesses, malpractices, abuse of authority during the emergency and all matters related there to.
- April 18** — Passports of former Defence Minister Bansi Lal, Sanjay Gandhi and Dhirendranath Brahmchari impounded.
- June 16** — Janata gained absolute majority in Bihar Legislative Assembly.
- June 17** — C P I (M) secured absolute majority in West Bengal Legislative Assembly.
- June 21** — Janata Ministry headed by Devilal sworn-in in Haryana and President's rule ended.
- June 21** — Left Front Ministry of West Bengal headed by Jyoti Basu, C P I (M) leader, sworn in in Calcutta.
- August 20** — Janata Party Working Committee adopted in New Delhi a statement laying down the party's policy on the immediate and urgent problem of checking price rise and unemployment.
- August 20** — Supreme Court dismissed election petition against Prime Minister Morarji Desai, filed by Jashwant Chauhan in respect of Surat Parliamentary Constituency.
- September 21** — Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan warned people against misusing the freedom they had recently gained with the end of authoritarian rule of the Congress under Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- September 30** — Former Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Raj Bahadur, expressed before Shah Commission that he was humiliated by Aides of the ex-PM Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- October 3** — Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrested in New Delhi by CBI on charges of corruption. Also arrested were ex-Ministers K. D. Malaviya, H. R. Gokhale, D. P. Chattopadhyaya and P. C. Sethi.

October 4 — Mrs. Indira Gandhi released unconditionally under order of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

November 18 — Privilege motion against Mrs. Indira Gandhi for obstructing officials from collecting information for a parliamentary question on Maruti, referred to Privileges Committee of Lok Sabha.

December 18 — Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister, resigned from the Congress Working Committee.

December 23 — Rajya Sabha unanimously approved the Constitution (forty-fourth Amendment) Bill. The Lok Sabha had passed the Bill on 20 December.

December 31 — Karnataka placed under President's rule, Congress Ministry headed by Devraj Urs dismissed.

1978

January 2 — Congress Party divides and one part—"National Convention of Congressmen" elect Ms. Indira Gandhi as the Party President.

January 5 — In Agartala, Tripura ten member Left Front ministry headed by Nripen Chakraborty sworn in.

February 2 — The Indian National Congress allotted the symbol "hand" for use in the ensuing assembly election. It also earns the status of national party.

February 26 — Congress (I) achieves absolute majority in the election to the 224 Karnataka Assembly.

February 27 — Congress (I) also wins in clear margin in Andhra Pradesh assembly election.

March 1 — Brahamananda Reddy resigns from the post of President of Congress Party. Swaran Singh replaces him as newly elected President.

March 6 — Janata Party gets absolute majority in Arunachal Assembly election.

- March 6** — Dr. M. Channa Reddy sworn in as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
- March 7** — Following a coalition between Congress and Congress (I) in Maharashtra Vasant Rao Patil sworn in as chief Ministers.
- March 10** — A coalition ministry of ten members—headed by D.Pugh of All-Party Hill Leaders Conference assumes office in Meghalaya.
- Dr. L. M. Singhvi elected to the United Nation Subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.
- March 12** — In Assam, first non-congress ministry takes over ; headed by Gopal Chandra Borbora.
- March 14** — P. K. Thugon and four others sworn in Arunachal Pradesh ministry.
- April 5** — Mohinder Singh, father of Janata Party, wins the Karnat Lok Sabha by election.
- April 6** — After the state assembly passed the Public Safety Bill providing for detention without trial and curbs on newspaper, Jammu and Kashmir Council passed the bill.
- April 12** — Congress (I) recognised as the main opposition and it's leader C.M. Stephan as the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- April 29** — Union Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh resigns from Janata Party's National Executive and the Parliamentary Board.
- L.K. Jha Committee's report on Indirect Taxation presented in Lok Sabha.
- May 9** — Smt. Mohsina Kidwai (Cong. I) wins Azamgarh Loksabha by-election.
- May 11** — No-confidence motion against Janata Government rejected by voice vote in the Lok Sabha.
- May 29** — Prime Minister ; Morarji Desai asks Union Home minister Charan Singh and Health Minister Raj Narain to resign from the Cabinet.
- May 30** — Union Home minister, Mr. Charan Singh and Health minister Raj Narain resign from union cabinet. Four ministers



of state-Narsingh Yadav, Jagbir Singh, Ram Kinkar and Janeshwar Mishra also resign.

July 1 — Resignations of Charan Singh and Raj Narain accepted. Resignation of four Ministers of State—Janeswar Mishra, Narsing Yadav, Ram Kinkar and Jagbir Singh accepted.

July 12 — Maharashtra Chief Minister Vasant Rao Patil, along with his coalition ministry submits resignation.

July 18 — First ever non Congress Ministry sworn in Maharashtra headed by Sharad Pawar.

July 20 — Following Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha also passes the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (repeal) Bill.

August 1 — President seeks Supreme Court's opinion on setting up of special Courts to try cases of emergency offences.

August 17 — After Rajya Sabha, Loksabha adopts the Coast Guard Bill.

August 23 — The Constitution (45th Amendment renamed as 44th Amendment) Bill adopted by the Lok Sabha.

August 27 — Following Loksabha, Rajya Sabha passed Delhi Police Bill.

August 29 — Union Law Minister receives the report of the expert committee, headed by Justice Rajender Sachar, who reviewed the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and Companies Act.

August 30 — Industrial Relations Bill introduced in the Loksabha.

August 31 — Shah Commission final report and the memorandum of actions taken on it presented to Parliament.

Rajya Sabha returns the Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill to the Lok Sabha after striking down five clauses.

Lok Sabha adopts Press Council Bill, Rajya Sabha had adopted earlier.

The report on Panchayati Raj by Asoke Mehata released.

September 29 — Third and final report regarding allegations on Bansi Lal of Jagmohan Reddy Commission gets accepted by the Union Cabinet.

October 29 — The new United Front Ministry in Kerala led by P. K. Vasudevan Nair, CPI, take over.

November 8 — Smt. Indira Gandhi (Cong. I) wins the Chikmagalur Parliamentary by-elections.

November 21 — Privilege Committee of the Lok Sabha holds Smt. Indira Gandhi guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the Lok Sabha for obstructing four government officials from collection of information for a question on Maruti in 1975.

November 29 — Samastipur Lok Sabha seat is won by Dr. Ajit Kumar Mehata of Janata.

December 5 — Fatehpur by election (Lok Shabha seat) won by Liaquat Hussain (Janata).

December 7 — Lok Sabha approves the 45th Constitution Amendment Bill, agreeing to the changes made in it by Rajya Sabha.

December 18 — The second report of Vimadalal Commission placed in Parliament. Government accepts the findings of the Commission.

December 19 — Lok Sabha expels Smt. Indira Gandhi from the House and sentenced her to imprisonment for a term to last until its propagation.

December 12 — Charan Singh makes a statement on his resignation in the Lok Sabha.

December 24 — Charan Singh escapes unhurt when attacked by a young man.

December 26 — Smt. Indira Gandhi released from jail.

1979

January 9 — Secendrabad and Siddipet Lok Sabha won by Congress (I)

January 24 — Charan Singh and Rabi Ray joins Union Cabinet.

January 26 — Ram Kinker, Narsing Yadav, Jagbir Singh and Janeswhar Mishra sworn-in as Union Minister of State.

- January 29** — Governor of Bihar Jagannath Kaushal resigns.
- January 30** — Expulsion of Smt. Indira Gandhi results in falling of the Chikmagalur seat vacant ; according to Chief Election Commissioner.
- February 21** — In Shillong, new ministry headed by Darwin Diengdoh Pugh of All Party Hill Leaders Conference sworn in.
- February 28** — Banarsi Das sworn-in Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Union Budget for 1979-80 presented to Parliament.
- March 15** — The Grover Commission, which inquired into allegation of correction and favouritism against Karnataka Chief Minister, Devraj Urs, and some of his cabinet colleagues, submits its final report to the Central Government.
- April 9** — K. C. Sebastian (Kerala Congress), Thalekkunnil Basheer (Congress), K. Chathunni Master (CPI-M) elected to Rajya Sabha from Kerala.
- April 19** — Karpoori Takur, Bihar C. M. resigns.
- April 21** — Two men Bihar Ministry with Ram Sunder Das as Chief Minister sworn-in at Patna.
- April 26** — Goa Chief Minister Smt. Shashikala Kakodlikar resigns.
- April 28** — Goa, Daman, and Diu brought under President's rule.
- April 29** — In Mizoram People's Conference gets absolute majority and captures 17 out of 33 seats.
- April 30** — 44th Constitution Amendment Bill receives the President's assent and becomes an Act with immediate effect.
- May 7** — 13 member Meghalaya Ministry led by Brington Buhai Lyngdoh of United Meghalaya Parliamentary Democratic Forum sworn-in in Shillong.
- May 8** — Five-men People's Conference ministry led by Brig. Sailo sworn-in in Aizawl, Mizoram.
- May 10** — President's rule in Pondicherry extended by another six months from 12th May.
- May 15** — Committee on controls and subsidies submits its report to Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh.

May 24 — Mohinder Singh Gill (Cong. I) elected to Lok Sabha from Ferozpur.

May 31 — Justice Mohinder Singh Joshi and Justice Mangi Lal Jain appointed judges of the two special courts set up in New Delhi.

June 14 — Special Court Proceeding for Emergency Excesses begin.

May 28 — An eight-member Haryana ministry headed by Bhajan Lal sworn-in Chandigarh.

July 8 — Union Government outlaws the Mizo National Front and it's allied organisations.

July 11 — Opposition leader Y. B. Chavan tables no confidence motion against the Desai Government in the Lok Sabha.

July 13 — H. N. Bahuguna, Fazlur Rahaman Zulfiqurullah and Ram Kinker resign from Central Cabinet.

July 15 — Prime Minister Morarji Desai submits his resignation to the President, who asks him to continue in office until alternative arrangements are made.

July 16 — Both Houses of Parliament adjourned "Sine die".

Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh resigns from the Central Cabinet and Janata Party and is elected leader of the Janata (secular).

July 17 — The President asks Y. B. Chavan to explore the possibility of forming a cohesive and stable alternative Government.

July 22 — Y. B. Chavan reports his failure to the President to form an alternative Government.

July 23 — President issues letters to Morarji Desai and Charan Singh asking them to submit by 25th July lists of their supporters in the Lok Sabha.

July 26 — The President invites Charan Singh to form a new Government and also asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha at the earliest possible opportunity, say by third week of August.

July 27 — Morarji Desai resigns from Janata Parliamentary Party leadership. Jagjivan Ram elected leader of the Janata Parliamentary Party.



July 28 — Charan Singh sworn-in as Prime Minister of India's first coalition Government along with eight other Ministers.

Y. B. Chavan (Cong.) designated Deputy Prime Minister with Home portfolio.

July 30 — Ten Cabinet Ministers and seven Ministers of State added to the Union Cabinet. Portfolio allocation is, External Affairs to Shyam Nanda Mishra ; Finance to H. N. Bahuguna, Defence to C. Subramaniam, Industry to K. Brahmananda Reddy; Health and Family Welfare to Rabi Ray, Labour to Mahammed Shafi Qureshi, Steel mines and Coal to Biju Patnaik. Chemical and Fertilizer, Petroleum and Railways to T. A. Pai etc.

July 30 — A new Central Ministry of Rural Reconstruction created.

August 1 — Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs H. R. Khanna resigns from the Council of Ministers.

Former Chief Justice of India and Congress (I) nominee Hidayatullah accepted as the "consensus" candidate for the office of Vice President at a meeting of various political parties called by the Prime Minister.

August 4 — Nine more ministers of state sworn in raising the strength of Union Council of Ministers to 36.

August 13 — Sikkim Assembly dissolved.

August 18 — President's rule imposed in Sikkim.

August 20 — Prime Minister Charan Singh tenders resignation of his council members or ministers to the President and advises him to dissolve the Lok Sabha.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned "Sine die".

August 21 — President Sanjiva Reddy dissolves the sixth Lok Sabha and orders fresh elections.

August 31 — M. Hidayatullah sworn-in as Vice President of India.

September 4 — Governor of Assam accepts the resignation of Chief Minister Golap Borbora.

August 6 — Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh Prem Khandu Thungon resigns.



August 9 — An eight-member Assam ministry headed by Jagendra Nath Hazarika sworn in at Dispur.

August 12 — Devraj Urs succeeds Swarn Singh as President of Indian National Congress.

August 25 — The President promulgates an ordinance to ban company donations, in every form, to political parties.

August 26 — Janata (S) headed by Raj Narain, Socialist groups of Madhu Limaye, George Fernandes and Biju Patnaik launch a new Party named "Lok Dal".

Jammu and Kashmir Assembly becomes the first legislative of the country to adopt the Anti-defection Bill.

August 19 — H. N. Bahuguna resigns from the Union Cabinet on a request from the Prime Minister.

August 26 — Chief Election Commissioner S. L. Shardhar, announces 3 and 6 Jan. 1980 as dates for polling to the seventh Lok Sabha.

President's Rule in the union territories of Goa-Daman-Diu and Pondicherry extended upto 15th January 1980.

November 3 — President dissolved Arunachal Pradesh Assembly. Union territory comes under President's rule.

November 14 — President's rule imposed in Manipur and State Assembly dissolved.

November 23 — Union Government raises the limit on election expenses to Rs. 1 lakh for a candidate for larger constituencies ; 75000 for smaller and 50000 for union territory constituencies.

November 30 — Kerala Governor dissolves the State Assembly.

December 1 — Congress (I) election manifesto released by Smt. Indira Gandhi.

December 3 — Election Commission announces poll schedule to seventh General Elections.

December 5 — President's rule imposed in Kerala.

December 7 — The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submits a further report to the Union Government.



- December 7** — The President accepts the resignation of Haryana Governor Harcharan Singh Brar.
- December 12** — President's rule imposed in Assam and the assembly kept in suspended animation.
- December 13** — Dr. Farooq Abdullah of the National Conference returns unopposed to the seventh Lok Sabha from Srinagar Constituency.
- December 31** — Chief Election Commissioner reports that election would be held in 524 of the 542 constituencies on 3rd and 6th January.

1980

- January 2** — 244 parliamentary constituencies goes to polls in the first phase.
- January 6** — Polling in the seventh General Election concludes.
- January 9** — Congress (I) wins 351 seats in the seventh Lok Sabha thus capturing the two third majority of the 525 seats for which polling was held.
- January 10** — Smt. Indira Gandhi unanimously elected leader of Congress (I) parliamentary party. President invites Smt. Indira Gandhi to form a new Government.
- January 14** — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi broadcasts to the nation appealing for cooperation to face the stupendous task ahead.
- Special Court No. 2 drops the Maruti and Bhimsen Sachar cases against Smt. Indira Gandhi and others stating that the court was not set up constitutionally.
- January 19** — Jagjivan Ram unanimously elected leader of the Lok Dal (Janata-S) parliamentary party.
- January 21** — Seventh Lok Sabha session begins.
- January 23** — L. K. Advani of the Janata Party recognised as Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha.



- January 30** — For the first time in the history of Indian Parliament Rajya Sabha adopts by 80 votes to 75 an opposition sponsored amendment to the motion of thanks to the President for his address.
- January 31** — Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana signs an agreement to implement the Rs. 300 crore Nathpa-Jhakri Hydel Power Project.
- February 1** — G. Lakshman of DMK elected as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
President Sanjiva Reddy opens the 67th session of Indian Science Congress at Calcutta.
- February 2** — Lok Sabha "Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill".
- February 14** — Special Courts holds that the creation of the special courts was illegal and void and says that the Union Law Ministry had no authority to set up these courts on 30 May 1979.
- February 15** — Jagmohan appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi.
- February 27** — Jagjivan Ram resigns from the leadership of the Janata Parliamentary Party.
- March 14** — Lok Sabha passes the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Bill, 1980.
- March 21** — President dissolves the Delhi Metropolitan Council.
- March 27** — Union Government orders winding up of the two special courts in Delhi from 31 March.
- March 30** — Jagjivan Ram launches 'real Janata Party' in New Delhi and is elected its President.
- April 6** — Jana Sangh group and others form a new party "Bharatiya Janata Party". Atal Bihari Vajpayee elected its President.
Election Commission freezes the Janata Party symbol of "Haldhar within a Wheel" and grants recognition to Bharatiya Janata Party as a national party and allots it the "Lotus" symbol for the coming elections.
- April 30** — After Supreme Court direction Election Commission recognises Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar as national party

for the purpose of forth coming elections in nine states and allots it the "umbrella" symbol.

- May 9** — Supreme Court declares void two sections 4 and 55 of the 42nd Amendment Act 1976 which give primacy to the directive principles over fundamental rights and give absolute power to amend the constitution.
- May 28** — More than 9.1 crore voters go to the polls to elect 860 assembly members in the first round in six states.
- May 31** — Over 13 million voters go to the polls to choose 1,367 representatives of various assemblies.
- June 1** — In Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan Congress (I) wins absolute majority. AIADMK recaptures power in Tamil Nadu.
- June 2** — Congress (I) secures a two-third majority in five states—Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and gains absolute majority in Maharashtra and Punjab and near majority in Bihar.
- June 13** — Smt. Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as Congress (I) President appoints Sanjay Gandhi, Shyam Sunder Mahapatro, Ram Sewak Chowdhury and G. K. Mooponar as general secretaries of the Party.
- The State of Assam and Union of India, file, in the Supreme Court a special leave petition challenging an order and judgement of Guahati High Court releasing 'forthwith' all eight leaders of Assam movement held under the Preventive Detention Ordinance.
- July 4** — President Sanjiva Reddy gives his assent to the Tripura Security Bill arming the state administration with sufficient powers to curb violence and anti national activities.
- July 7** — The long-standing dispute over Godavari waters among Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa settled with the submission of a report by Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.
- July 12** — Congress (I) gets absolute majority in Rajya Sabha.
- July 30** — Union Home Minister Zail Singh announces in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to release on 2nd August all

detenués in Assam not involved in violence and withdraw all notifications issued under Assam Disturb Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act provided the All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad withdraw the agitation from the same date.

- October 11** — Government amends MRTP Act to boost exports.
- October 15** — Union Government announces endorsement system for passport holders from 1 November 1980.
- October 25** — Kamalapati Tripathi, Minister for Railways, resigns from Union Cabinet.
- October 26** — President removes Governor of Tamil Nadu Probhu Das Patwari and appoints Sadiq Ali.
- December 9** — Lok Sabha passes Code of Criminal Procedure Bill.
- December 12** — A. B. Vajpayee elected President of Bharatiya Janata Party.
- December 18** — Lok Sabha adopts Bill for takeover of Maruti.
- December 19** — Lok Sabha passes the Payment of Bonus Bill, 1980 to make maximum bonus of 8.33 percent as a permanent feature.
- December 22** — Rajya Sabha passes National Security Bill.

1981

- January 13** — In Andhra Pradesh Anjiah Ministry resigns.
- February 1** — A Presidential Ordinance, amending the Life Insurance Corporation Act of 1956 to rationalize the emoluments of class III and IV employees promulgated.
- February 2** — Decision to increase Bank Rates announced.
- March 24** — Congress (I) Ministry of Assam survives censure motion.
Several opposition parties organise massive kisan rally to Parliament House.
- March 26** — Dr. Farooq Abdullah is the new President of ruling National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir.



March 30 — Assam Government suffers defeat as Assembly passes two cut motions of opposition. State Assembly adjourns sine die without passing Finance Bill.

April 1 — Anti reservation violence erupts in Gujarat.

May 6 — Naxalite leader Nagabhushan Patnaik released on indefinite parole by Supreme Court.

May 7 — Chief Minister of Meghalaya B. B. Lyngdoh resigns.

May 8 — W. A. Sangma takes over as the new Chief Minister of Meghalaya.

Supreme Court stays order on transfer of additional judges of High Courts outside the state as permanent judges.

June 12 — President signs an Ordinance for the takeover of the British India Corporations ; Kanpur.

July 14 — Shiv Charan Mathur sworn-in as Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

July 23 — Election Commission recognises the party led by Indira Gandhi as Indian National Congress and derecognizes the Congress (U) led by Devraj Urs as a national party.

August 21 — Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah hands over the Presidentship of the National Conference to his son, Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

August 22 — National Survey Organisation estimates that the national income of the country increased by about seven percent during 1980-81.

August 24 — Devraj Urs submits his resignation from Presidentship of Congress (U) Party.

August 25 — Lok Sabha passes two Bills designed to curb hoarding and black marketing.

(1) The Essential Commodities Bill

(2) The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill.

T. N. Singh, Governor of West Bengal, tenders his resignation.

A memorandum of understanding is signed between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Government on sharing of Narmada waters.

September 1 — Lok Sabha passes a bill to amend Shipping Act.

September 8 — Rajya Sabha passes Arms Amendment Bill.

September 10 — Government exempts coffee from export duty.

States told to give priority to population control so that gains of sixth five year plan are not nullified.

September 13 — Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh sign a memorandum on the resettlement of DongDam ousteres.

September 17 — Lok Sabha rejects by 294 votes to 83 a no-confidence motion against Indira Gandhi's Government.

October 20 — At the two day AICC (S) session in Bombay, interim party president, Sharad Pawar is elected President of the party.

September 21 — President's rule imposed in Kerala.

September 31 — Assam Movement leaders indicate that a broad agreement has been reached with the official team on strengthening of the security along the 270 km long border with Bangladesh.

November 2 — Sikhs from all parts of Punjab hold a protest rally in New Delhi against the demand for Khalistan.

November 17 — Supreme Court stays the operation of the Jammu Kashmir High court order upholding the constitutional validity of state's Anti-Defection Law.

November 23 — Winter session of Parliamant begins.

December 10 — Parliament decides for the first time to make a combined effort to have a joint sitting with the Assam agitation leaders to resolve the foreign national's issue.

December 11 — Centre revives the year old offer of tripartite talks on foreigners, issue in Assam ; Movement leaders invited for talks in Delhi.

December 23 — Assam agitation leaders decide to participate in tripartite talks on foreigners' issue.

December 27 — Prime Minister rules out any change in the present Parliamentary System of Government.

**1982**

January 1 — 36 hour blockade stir launched by Assam Movement leaders ends in the state. Police firing kills four people in Nowgong district.

January 4 — Top Assam Movements leaders held for defying prohibitory orders.

January 10 — An Expert Committee set up by Election Commission recommends oneday country-wide polling.

January 12 — Maharashtra Chief Minister A. R. Antulay resigns following Bombay High Courts decision in the cement allotement case.

Jyotirmoy Basu, 58, a veteran CPI (M) leader and a member of the Lok Sabha, dies in Jaipur.

January 14 — Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi announces the revised 20 point programme for national development. She proposes new national motto, Shram Eva Jayate (Work Alone wins).

January 19 — Opposition parties organise industrial strike. Barring stray violences, life remains normal in the country.

January 20 — Centre bans Mizo National Front. Babasaheb Anantra Bhonsale is sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

February 2 — Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Kerala Assembly resign.

March 2 — A fresh invitation extended to leaders of the Assam agitation for talks in new Delhi in the third week of March after failure of the second one.

March 15 — Kerala comes under President's Rule.

March 17 — A. P. Venkateshwaran is appointed India's envoy to China.

March 18 — 64 day old Congress (I) Ministry in Assam headed by K. C. Gogoi resigns.

March 19 — Assam comes under President's rule.

March 30 — The Constitution Bench of Supreme Court unanimously dismisses the writ petition challenging the publication of electoral

rolls in West Bengal. It permits the Chief Election Commissioner to hold Assembly elections in the state.

April 5 — Akali leaders (Longowal group) hold talks with the Prime Minister in New Delhi, reopening of Ravi-Beas Pact ruled out.

April 7 — Assembly elections in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal are to take place on 19th May.

April 15 — Centre orders Laldenga, the leader of the banned Mizoram National Front to leave the country 21 April.

Dholpur becomes 27th district of Rajasthan.

April 24 — The Election Commission grants adhoc recognition to Akali fractions Talwandi and Longowal.

May 3 — Supreme Court abolishes the practice of depositing security for admission of petitions.

May 19 — Heavy polling reported in the elections.

May 23 — Bhajan Lal sworn-in as Chief Minister of Haryana.

May 26 — Jyoti Basu sworn in as Chief Minister of West Bengal.

June 16 — A member of ruling People's Conference in the Mizoram Assembly shot dead by outlawed Mizo National Front.

June 22 — Zail Singh files nomination for Presidentship.

H. R. Khanna nominated for the same by the opposition parties.

June 28 — V. P. Singh, U. P. Chief Minister, resigns following the massacre of 17 villagers in Kanpur and Manipuri districts by decoits.

July 12 — Near centpercent polling recorded in seventh Presidential Elections.

July 14 — Ten member Cabinet headed by Dr Farooq Abdullah sworn in.

July 15 — Zail Singh elected seventh President of India.

July 16 — Dr Manmohan Singh becomes Governor of Reserve Bank.

July 29 — Devilal expelled from the Lok Dal.

August 5 — The Lok Dal Parliamentary Party splits.

August 9 — Lok Sabha passes Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill.

August 16 — Lok Sabha rejects an opposition motion of no confidence against the Government by voice vote.

August 19 — Supreme Court suspends operation of Tamil Nadu Act which made grossly indecent and scurrilous writing as a cognizable nonbailable offence.

September 1 — The Essential Commodities Act comes into force.

September 8 — Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah (77) Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir dies in Srinagar.

Dr. Farooq Abdullah sworn-in as acting Chief Minister.

November 26 — Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura to go to the polls on 5 January 1983 to elect new State Assemblies.

December 2 — A 24 hour bandh is declared in Assam by agitation leaders.

December 11 — The Election Commission has evolved comprehensive model code of conduct for the guidance of political parties, candidates and governments in connection with elections.

1983

January 2 — Press Council of India calls for the codification of the privileges of Parliament and Assemblies in the interest of freedom of Press.

January 6 — Polls in Assam and Meghalaya announced on 14, 17 and 20th February.

January 7 — Minister for Home Affairs invites Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal for talks on Akali demands.

January 9 — A 15 member Telegu Desam ministry headed by N. T. Rama Rao takes over in Andhra Pradesh.

January 21 — Supreme Court dismisses a writ petition for postponement of elections in Assam.

January 22 — The Centre invites the Akali Dal for tripartite talks on their demands on 24 January.



- January 24** — The Supreme Court stays the Assam Government orders restraining the Assam Tribune and Dainik Assam from publishing any matter relating to the agitation on the foreign national's issue.
- February 5** — Delhi polls to form Metropolitan Council and Corporation conducted.
- February 8** — Jag Pravesh Chandra is sworn in as the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi.
- February 14** — First phase polling starts in Assam.
- February 18** — Budget Session of Parliament opens.
- February 27** — 13 member Congress ministry is formed in Assam headed by Hiteshwar Saikia.
- March 1** — The Bihar Government promulgates Eradication of Specific Corruption Practise Ordinance 1983.
- March 3** — Commander of so-called Peoples Liberation Army of Assam Aban Bezbaruah is arrested in Tezpur.
- March 15** — Assam Government declares Guwahati as disturbed area giving Army the overwall change of maintaining law and order.
- March 17** — Government unilaterally decides to start detection of foreigners in Assam on the basis of 1971 as the cut off year.
- March 29** — The entire unit of Congress (S) in West Bengal, headed by Priyaranjan Dasmunshi merges with Congress (I) Party.
- April 19** — An agreement signed between Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for supply of 1500 lakh cusecs of water from Krishna to Madras city.
- May 1** — Prime Minister rules out any central intervention in Punjab to tide over the crisis created by Akali agitation.
- June 5** — Jammu and Kashmir goes to poll.
- June 6** — Dr. Farooq Abdullah elected to state assembly.
- June 12** — In Srinagar 8 member ministry sworn in, led by Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

- June 21** — Akali leader Sant Harchand Singh Longowal rejects the invitation for talks on Punjab Tangle.
- August 10** — Dr Jagannath Mishra quits as Bihar Chief Minister.
- August 17** — Atal Behari Vajpayee is elected Chairman of the National Democratic Alliance. (joint parliamentary block of Lok Dal and BJP)
- August 21** — Assam Movement leaders resume their agitation of the foreign nationals issue after a lapse of five months.
- August 30** — 36 hour bandh observed by Assam.
- September 11** — The Awami National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir, resigns from Congress (I).
- September 28** — West Bengal observes a 24 hour statewide Bandh to draw Centre's attention to state's developmental needs.
- October 6** — Punjab comes under President's rule after widespread violence.
- October 7** — Punjab and Chandigarh declared disturbed areas.
- October 21** — Two-day AICC (I) session ends in Bombay. A resolution deplores induction of sophisticated arms into Pakistan.
- November 15** — Winter Session of Parliament opens ; entire opposition walks off in both houses.
- November 16** — Central Government declares Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) etc as unlawful and bans them under the Unlawful Activities Act, 1967.
- November 29** — Akali Dal sets 26 January 1984 as deadline to give a new turn to their 16 month old morcha if the Central Government doesnot accept their demands.
- December 1** — Lok Sabha passes the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 1980 to provide for penalties varying from 7 years rigorous imprisonment or life term to those guilty of committing rape.
- December 2** — All sections of Lok Sabha including the Speaker demand action against J. S. Vindranwale for his latest threat to grave reprisals against two particular communities.

December 6 — Harchand Singh Longowal turns down the request of Minister of Home Affairs to persuade Vindranwale to surrender.

December 23 — Government extends Central rule in Pondicherry by another six months.

December 31 — The Emigration Act 1983 regulating the recruitment of all Indian workers for foreign campaign employment through the Government comes into force.

1984

January 1 — The Minorities Commission comes out strongly against conversion of Harijans in some villages to Islam and warns it may provoke serious lawlessness and disorder.

January 2 — About 11000 farmers belonging to Bharatiya Kisan Union court arrest in Patiala to protest against hike in power tariff and unremunerative prices being paid for food grains.

January 8 — The Akali Dal President advises the Party to go underground to evade arrest before 27th January.

January 14 — In Jammu and Kashmir six Congressmen are killed and several hundred injured in police firing in daylong clashes between party workers and the police in different parts of the state.

January 28 — The President issues an Ordinance providing more deterrent punishment to persons damaging public property.

February 7 — Government and the opposition leaders at a meeting in New Delhi decide to invite Akali leaders to resume the tripartite talks on Punjab.

February 19 — Andhra Pradesh Labour Minister M. Ramchandra Rao is dismissed from the Cabinet on a bribe charge.

February 26 — Prakash Singh Badal and four others are arrested for burning copies of Article 25 of the Constitution in New Delhi and 10 other Akali leaders arrested in Chandigarh for same reason.

- March 31** — In Lok Sabha, the Minister of Home Affairs express the Government's willingness to hold consultations with SGPC and other representatives of the Sikh Communities as well as legal experts and to undertake the legislation to remove misgivings about the wording of Article 25 (2) (B) of the Constitution :
- May 1** — Government extends ban on Dal Khalsa and National Council for Khalistan for two more years.
- May 11** — Narbahadur Bhandari's Government in Sikkim dissolved. B. B. Gurung sworn in as Chief Minister.
- May 25** — Sikkim comes under President's Rule.
- May 27** — Akali Dal rejects the agreement reached on 10 May by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on supply of water for Ropar Thermal Project and commissioning of Anandapur Sahib hydel projects.
- June 23** — President's Rule in Pondicherry extended for a third term of six months.
- July 7** — Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh are declared as disturbed areas for another three months.
- July 14** — President Zail Singh promulgates an ordinance empowering the Centre to set up special courts for trial of terrorists charged with offences which are heinous in nature and impinge on the country's security and territorial integrity.
- July 16** — Indo-Pakistan dialogue is postponed due to Punjab developments and the hijacking of Indian Airlines planes to Lahore.
- August 1** — U. P. Chief Minister Sripati Mishra submits his resignation on health grounds.
- August 13** — Lok Sabha passes the National Security Act.
- August 16** — In Hyderabad N. Bhaskar Rao sworn-in as the new Chief Minister.
- Lok sabha adopts the Terrorist Affected Areas Bill which seeks to provide speedy trial of certain offences.
- August 22** — R. Venkataraman is elected Vice-President of India.

August 23 — The Lok Sabha passes a Constitution Amendment Bill permitting President's rule in Punjab to be extended for six months after 5th Oct. 1984.

September 16 — N. T. Rama Rao is back in power as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh following resignation of N. Bhaskar Rao Ministry.

September 28 — Government and five Sikh head priests reach an accord in Amritsar under the security forces will be withdrawn from Golden Temple complex.

September 29 — The entire Golden Temple is handed over to the five head Sikh priests and representatives of SGPC after Army's withdrawal.

October 2 — President of outlawed Mizo National Front Laldenga declares unilateral ceasefire to end the 20 years long insurgency in Mizoram and to have talks with the Government.

November 12 — Rajiv Gandhi unanimously elected Congress President by Working Committee in Delhi.

November 13 — General Elections to be held on 24 December 1984 for Lok Sabha.

November 30 — The Supreme Court declares that anything issued by Akal Takht and made the basis of an appeal to vote or to refrain from voting amounts to a corrupt practice under the Representation of People's Act, 1951.

December 8 — Manipur Chief Minister survives the attempt on his life by Naga insurgents.

December 24 — Polling for eighth Lok Sabha starts.

December 29 — Congress (I) achieves $\frac{3}{4}$ th majority in Lok Sabha.

December 31 — Rajiv Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister with 40 members in his Cabinet.

1985

- January 2** — Gagong Apang swears in as Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.
- January 4** — Rishang Kaishang swears in as Chief Minister of Manipur.
- January 7** — A full fledged Science and Technology Ministry is created.
- January 10** — President's rule in Pondicherry extended for six months from 24 December 1984.
- January 24** — Government introduces a Bill to ban defections in both Houses of Parliament.
- January 25** — Najma Heptullah becomes Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- January 30** — Lok Sabha passes Anti Defections Bill unanimously.
- February 10** — M. G. Ramachandran, leader of AIADMK Party, swears in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Madras.
- February 22** — Rajasthan Chief Minister Shiv Charan Mathur resigns following death of Man Singh in Deeg.
- March 8** — NarBhadur Bhandari with eleven members in his ministry assumes office in Sikkim.
- Ramkrishna Hegde assumes office in Karnataka.
- March 12** — Bindeshwari Dubey sworn-in as Chief Minister of Bihar.
- March 13** — Motilal Vohra sworn-in as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- March 16** — A five member ministry headed by M. O. H. Farooq swears-in in Pondicherry.
- April 7** — Five opposition parties including Akali Dal boycott the Cabinet Panel on Punjab Affairs.
- May 15** — Parliament amends the Payment of Bonus Act.
- May 20** — The Lok Sabha passes the Anti-Terrorist Bill with amendments providing deterrent punishment for terrorists and disruptive activities.



- May 24** — The four member Devpura Cabinet is sworn-in at Jaipur.
President gives assent to the terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill.
- June 3** — Shivaji Rao Patil Nilangekar is sworn-in as new Chief Minister of Maharashtra.
- July 6** — Amarsingh Choudhary sworn-in as Chief Minister of Gujarat.
- July 19** — Agitation leaders withdraw five months old anti reservation movement in Gujarat.
- July 24** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal sign the historic agreement.
- August 3** — Indian Union Muslim League and All India Muslim League merge to form Indian Union Muslim League.
- August 5** — Lok Sabha passes Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
The Union Cabinet extends operation of Essential Services Maintenance Act for next four years.
- August 15** — Assam Government withdraws all imposed prohibitory orders.
- August 25** — Surjit Singh Barnala is elected acting President of Akali Dal at Chandigarh.
- August 28** — The 'United Akali Dal' announces its decision to boycott forthcoming Parliamentary and Vidhan Sabha elections in Punjab.
- August 30** — All 20 Lok Dal members of Vidhan Sabha Submit their resignation 'en masse' to the speaker protesting against Punjab Accord.
- September 23** — Narain Dutt Tewari resigns as Chief Minister of U. P.
- September 29** — President's Rule revoked in Punjab.
- October 14** — A new regional party; Asom Gana Parishad is formed in Assam.
- October 15** — Ravi Inder Singh elected Speaker of Punjab Vidhan Sabha.
- October 29** — Manipur Government extends ban on insurgent groups under the Unlawful Activities Act by another two years.

Whole of Punjab remains a restricted area till 2 December 1985 under Foreigner Restricted Areas Order 1963.

Punjab Chief Minister states that cases against those charged with waging war against state cannot be withdrawn.

November 7 — Himachal Pradesh Transport Minister Sat Mahajan resigns owning responsibility for bus mishap on 6th November where 82 died.

November 15 — Arjun Singh sworn-in as Minister for Commerce.

December 13 — Punjab Government sets up a Commission headed by Justice Gurnaam Singh to inquire into assassination of Harchand Singh Longowal.

December 15 — Surjeet Singh Barnala is unanimously elected President of the Shiromoni Akali Dal in Amritsar.

December 24 — Twenty one member AGP Ministry headed by Prafulla Kumar Mohanta sworn-in in Guahati.

December 27 — Congress President Rajiv Gandhi formally inaugurates the Congress Centenary Celebration of Indian National Congress.

1986

January 19 — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi drops Arjun Singh, Naval Kishore Sharma and T. Anjiah from his Cabinet.

February 11 — Ramkrishna Hegde submits his resignation in the wake of adverse High Court judgement.

February 16 — Ramkrishna Hegde again sworn-in as Chief Minister of Karnataka in Bangalore.

February 26 — M. M. Jacob elected as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

February 27 — Thakkar Commission inquiring into assassination of Indira Gandhi submits their report.

March 7 — Jammu and Kashmir Governor dismisses Ministry and imposes President's rule. Maharashtra Chief Minister Shivaji Rao



Patil Nilangekar resigns in the wake of Bombay High court Judgement in M. D. Marks case.

March 13 — Congress Ministry headed by S. B. Chavan assumes charge in Maharashtra.

April 3 — A Commission headed by Supreme Court Judge E. S. Venkatramaiah is appointed to determine and specify the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to be given to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

March 29 — Five member Panthi Committee declares in Amritsar the beginning of Sikh's battle for creation of Khalisthan.

May 1 — Ban on 'National Council of Khalisthan' and 'Dal Khalsa' extended for next two years.

March 19 — President gives assent to Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill.

March 31 — Term of Venkatramaiah Commission extended till 10 June, 1986.

June 5 — Bansilal led ministry swears-in in Haryana.

June 12 — Venkatramaiah Commission recommends transfer of 70000 acres of land from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

June 30 — Mizo Accord with Landenga signed in Delhi.

June 18 — Ban on Mizo National Front lifted.

June 21 — Laldenga Ministry sworn-in in Mizoram.

September 7 — Jammu and Kashmir placed under President's rule.

October 2 — Prime Minister escapes an assassination attempt in Rajghat.

October 3 — J. F. Rebeiro, D. G. of Punjab Police, and his wife escape a murder attempt.

October 27 — Nagaland Chief Minister S. C. Jamir resigns.

October 29 — Hokishi Sema sworn-in as Chief Minister in Nagaland.

November 2 — Pranab Mukherjee expelled from Congress (I).

November 24 — Seven Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam MLAs disqualified for burning copies of Constitution.



December 2 — Akali Dal leaders, Prakash Singh Badal, G. S. Tohra and Kuldip Singh detained.

December 30 — Raj Narain, a socialist leader, 69, dies in New Delhi.

1987

January 15 — The Presidential assent declined to the Indian Postal Act of 1988.

February 4 — Tribal National Volunteers in Tripura is declared an extremists' organisation.

February 20 — Prime Minister marks the inauguration of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as 23rd and 24th states of Indian Union.

March 23 — Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal go to polls for Assembly seats.

March 27 — Union Law Minister Ashok Sen resigns from Union Cabinet.

March 31 — Jyoti Basu with fifteen members sworn-in in Calcutta.

April 12 — V. P. Singh, Defence Minister, resigns from Union Cabinet.

May 4 — A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhary Minister for Programme Implementation resigns from Union Cabinet.

May 6 — Statehood conferred to Goa.

May 11 — President's rule imposed in Punjab.

May 27 — Amal Dutta of CPM appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

May 30 — Goa becomes 25th State of Indian Union.

June 20 — Devilal heads Lok-Dal-BJP coalition government in Haryana.

July 13 — Election held for eighth President of India.

July 14 — Mufti Mohammed Syed, Union Minister of Tourism, resigns.

July 16 — R. Venkatraman elected 8th President of Indian Union.

V. P. Singh resigns from Congress Party and Rajya Sabha.

- July 17** — Amitava Bachchan resigns from Membership of Lok Sabha.
- July 18** — Arun Singh, Minister of State for Defence, resigns.
- August 20** — Water Resources Minister, B. Shankaranand, resigns.
- August 21** — Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma elected eighth Vice-President of India.
- September 2** — Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma sworn-in as 8th Vice-President of India.
- October 1** — The Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Ordinance 1987 promulgated.
- August 27** — Sarkaria Commission Report on Centre State relations presented.
- November 20** — Congress (I) secure absolute majority in Nagaland State Assembly.
- November 22** — Hokishe Sema led ministry formed in Nagaland.
- November 30** — Report of Thakkar Natraj Commission submitted.
- Rajasthan Sati Bill 1987 becomes a Law.
- December 18** — First ever meeting of Union Cabinet outside Delhi, begins in Sarisha, Rajasthan.
- December 24** — Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, M. G. Ramachandran, 70, passes away in Madras. T. V. R. Neduchezhiyan is appointed interim Chief Minister.

1988

- January 6** — Devi Lal ministry, except two, resign in Haryana.
- January 18** — Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Harideo Joshi, resigns.
- February 5** — A sixteen-member two tier Congress-TUJS coalition Ministry headed by Sudhir Ranjan Majumdar, is formed in Tripura.
- February 13** — Motilal Vohra and Bindeshwari Dubey, Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar respectively, resign.



February 14 — Arjun Singh and Bhagwat Jha Azad are sworn-in as Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

March 5 — R. K. Jaichandra led three member Manipur Ministry assumes office.

March 6 — The Punjab Assembly, kept under suspended animation, is dissolved.

April 26 — The Joint Parliamentary Committee report on the controversial Bofors Howitzer deal, is presented to both Houses of the Parliament.

May 19 — The Benami Transactions Ordinance 1988 is promulgated.

May 26 — The Religious Institution (prevention of Misuse) Ordinance-promulgated.

June 25 — N. D. Tewari led 13 member Ministry sworn-in in Uttar Pradesh.

A seven member Ministry headed by Sharad Pawar sworn-in at Bombay, Maharashtra.

July 29 — Lt. Governor of Delhi quits in the wake of widespread epidemic in the capital.

August 3 — Ramesh Bhandari appointed Lt. Governor of Delhi.

August 7 — Nagaland Assembly dissolved and State put under President's rule.

August 10 — R. K. Hegde, Chief Minister of Karnataka, resigns.

August 12 — A Tripartite agreement is signed in New Delhi by the Centre, the government of Tripura and Tripura National Volunteers to end insurgency in Tripura.

August 13 — S. R. Bommai is sworn in as Chief Minister of Karnataka.

August 22 — The accord for creating the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council is signed in Calcutta.

August 30 — Lok Sabha passes Defamation Bill.

September 7 — Mizoram brought under President's rule.

October 11 — Janata Dal, a new party, launched in Bangalore.

October 15 — The Gorkha National Liberation Front sweeps the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council election.



1989

- January 2** — President R. Venkataraman rejects mercy petition of Kehar Singh, in Indira Gandhi assassination case.
- January 5** — Supreme Court dismisses all fresh petition on behalf of Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh convicted in Indira Gandhi murder case.
- January 9** — Five member executive committee on Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council announced.
- January 10** — Four Left Party leaders (CPI, CPI (M), FB and RSP) along with Lokdal (B), Congress (S) and Jan Morcha, form a national campaign committee for a left democratic and secular programme to revolutionise national political situation.
- January 19** — Campaigning in Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland ends for 334 Assembly seats going to polls on 21st January.
- January 23** — Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh tenders his resignation.
- February 8** — Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. T. Rama Rao drops all the 31 ministers from his Cabinet.
- February 10** — Chief Ministers of five States ruled by constituents of National Front at a meeting in New Delhi declair their resolve to work towards a common programme and release a 21 point action programme.
- March 8** — Punjab Janata Dal leader, Dr. Sadhu Ram, gunned down by terrorists in Kapurthala.
- March 15** — 63 opposition leaders of Lok Sabha expelled from the House alleged as unruly behaviour while demanding tabling of Thakkar Commission report.
- March 16** — 69 opposition members put pressure on President R. Venkataraman for the publication of Thakkar Commission report on assassination of Indira Gandhi.
- March 27** — Thakkar Commission report in two parts laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament.

- April 17** — All Bodo Student Union (ABSU) leaders fail to turn up for proposed talks with Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). Government could not reach to a settlement on Bodo agitation.
- April 21** — Karnataka Assembly dissolved and President's rule imposed.
- May 9** — Parliament approves extension of President's rule in Punjab by 6 months from May 11.
- May 11** — Lok Sabha speaker Balaram Jakhar directed Government to lay on the table of the House the report of Comptroller of Auditor General on Bofors deal.
- May 14** — Seven members of Bihar Legislative Assembly and Council resign to press the demand for a Jharkhand State.
- May 15** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi introduces the Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill, 1989, pertaining to Panchayati Raj in the Lok Sabha.
- June 15** — Government enforces new provisions making registration of political parties mandatory under the Representation of People Act as amended last year.
- July 14** — Farmer's Unions from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Orissa, Karnataka announce to form a national level 'Bhartiya Kisan Union'.
- July 18** — Comptroller and Auditor General's report presented in the Lok Sabha which among other things point out lapse in Bofors gun deal.
- July 26** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi rules out the possibility of dissolving the Lok Sabha in the wake of resignation of opposition members from the House.
- August 1** — Entire Opposition in the Rajya Sabha walks out on Bofors issue.
- August 1** — 100 members submitted their resignation from Lok Sabha on Bofors issue.
- August 8** — Uproar and walkout in the Rajya Sabha over Prime Minister's remark against the Opposition in the Upper House while introducing the Nagar Palika Bill in the Lok Sabha.



- August 20** — Parliament proceedings stalled for the second day of CAG report on Bofors gundael. Opposition continues its demand for Government's resignation.
- August 28** — Tripartite talks between Centre, Assam Government and All Bodo Students Union held in New Delhi on the vexed Bodo problem in Assam.
- September 6** — Jammu and Kashmir Government decides to defer introduction of controversial Special Power (Press) Bill, 1989 in the Legislative Council.
- October 12** — President's rule is extended for 6 more months in Punjab and Karnataka.
- October 13** — Two major Constitution (Amendment) Bills—one on Nagar Palika and the other on Panchayati Raj defeated in the Rajya Sabha.
- October 27** — Supreme Court declines to restrain Vishwa Hindu Parishad from going ahead with Ram Shila Procession to Ayodhya.
- November 6** — Major opposition parties decide to boycott election broadcasts and telecasts over AIR and Doordarshan in protest against electronic media's decision to censor their scripts.
- November 7** — A special bench of Allahabad High Court rules that the land VHP barricaded for foundation laying of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya is under dispute, hence status quo should be maintained.
- November 29** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi tenders the resignation of his government to the President.
- November 29** — Congress Parliamentary Board reelects Rajiv as leader of the party and decides not to stake its claim to form Government notwithstanding the fact that it had emerged as the single largest party in the 9th Lok Sabha poll.
- December 1** — V. P. Singh is elected leader of J. D. Parliamentary Party and later elected leader of National Front Parliamentary Party also.
- December 1** — Four Left Front parties, CPM, CPI, RSP and Forward Bloc, along with B. J. P., pledged their support to National Front Government from outside.

- December 1** — Punjab Governor, S. S. Roy, orders immediate release of 4 Akali leaders including C.M. Prakash Singh Badal and a review of all other pending cases in state.
- December 2** — V. P. Singh is sworn in as Prime Minister of India and Devilal as Deputy P.M. in New Delhi.
- December 2** — Ninth Lok Sabha with 524 members constituted.
- December 3** — B. J. P decides not to join National Front Government at Centre but to continue to support from outside.
- December 19** — Rabi Ray, veteran socialist leader from Orissa, unanimously elected Speaker of ninth Lok Sabha.
- December 21** — National Front Government secures vote of confidence in Lok Sabha within 30 days limit given by the President.
- December 26** — Prime Minister V. P. Singh informs the Rajya Sabha that Government had decided to debar Swedish arms manufacturing company 'Bofors' from entering into any contract with India for future supply of weapons or weapon system. He also informed that existing contracts will be reviewed in all aspects.
- December 29** — Parliament passes the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to repeal the 59th Amendment of the Statute which enabled proclamation of Emergency in Punjab and suspension of the right to life in the State.

1990

- January 9** — Mr. Pratapsingh Rane is sworn-in for a third successive term as the Chief Minister of Goa.
- January 11** — The Prime Minister Mr. V. P. Singh, while addressing the all party 'Sadbhavna' (Goodwill) Rally at Ludhiana in Punjab, lists out various steps proposed to defuse the tension in the state. The Congress (I) and the UAD (Mann) do not participate in the rally.
- January 11** — In Goa, a Five-Member Coalition Ministry headed by Pratapsingh Rane is sworn-in.



- January 13** — The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, dissolves the Delhi's Metropolitan Council and the Executive Council.
- January 18** — The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, submits his resignation to the State Governor.
- Eight states—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Pondicherry will go to the polls on 27 February 1990, to elect new Legislators.
- January 19** — Governor's Rule is imposed in Jammu and Kashmir. The State Assembly is kept under 'Suspended Animation'.
- January 19** — Union Government constitutes a Ten-member Non-official Committee headed by the Law Minister, Mr. Dinesh Goswami, to make recommendations on Electoral Reforms.
- January 20** — Dr. Raja Ramanna, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is appointed as Minister of State for Defence, raising the strength of the Council of Ministers to 22.
- January 27** — Nominations open for the Assembly Elections in eight States and one Union Territory.
- February 2** — The Militant All India Sikh Student Federation (AISSF) Faction, headed by Mr. Manjit Singh, announces in the Golden Temple at Amritsar the formation of Khalistan.
- February 2** — The Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, suggests the formation of a committee to resolve the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute and appeals to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to put off its plan to start construction of a Ram Temple in Ayodhya from 14 February 1990.
- February 9** — The Vishwa Hindu Parishad puts off its plan to start the construction of Ram Temple in Ayodhya from February 14, 1990, in deference to the appeal of the Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh.
- February 15** — The Government sets-up a three-member committee headed by the Finance Minister. Prof. Madhu Dandavate to consider all aspects of Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. The other Members are the Railway Minister, Mr. George Fernandes and the Uttar Pradesh Health Minister, Mr. Mukhtar Anis.

- February 20** — The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, promulgates an ordinance amending the Criminal Procedure Code in order to empower Courts and Investigating Authorities in Foreign Countries so that they may collect evidence in respect of crimes committed by an Indian citizen.
- February 27** — Polling ends in eight states—Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Pondicherry—for the Assembly Elections. More than eighty people get killed in poll violence in Bihar.
- March 2** — Six Congress (I) Chief Ministers of Orissa, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Pondicherry resign following the party's dismal performance in the Assembly Elections.
- March 4** — The Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, resigns from the post of the President of the Janata Dal.
- March 7** — The Election Commission countermands the bye-election in the Meham Assembly constituency of Haryana stating that the poll process there had been vitiated to an extent that the verdict of the electorate cannot be ascertained.
- March 7** — Decision is taken at a meeting between the Government and major political parties in New Delhi to send an all party team to Srinagar to meet the people and study the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
- March 8** — A multi-party Delegation visits Srinagar to meet the people and discuss the situation but unfortunately the purpose of the exercise is lost as the leaders are unable to move out and meet the people in the curfew-bound city.
- March 10** — Notifications are issued by the President of India, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in New Delhi for holding the Biennial Elections to 14 Rajya Sabha seats on 29 March, 1990.
- March 10** — An All-Party Meeting on Kashmir unanimously recommends the appointment of a Cabinet Minister at the Centre to look after the affairs in Jammu and Kashmir.
- March 15** — A senior National Conference Member, Mr. Ghulam Rasool Matoo, tenders his resignation from the Rajya Sabha following threats by militants to him.

- March 16** — Mr. Devi Lal submits his resignation as the Deputy Prime Minister from the Union Cabinet.
- March 16** — Mr. Devi Lal, Deputy Prime Minister, withdraws his resignation from the Union Cabinet submitted by him on 16 March, 1990.
- March 22** — The Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Janata Dal, Mr. Devi Lal, removes Mr. Ajit Singh from the post of Secretary to the Central Parliamentary Board of the party and appoints Yashwant Sinha as the new Secretary.
- March 22** — Four Union Ministers—Mr. P. Upendra, Mr. M. G. K. Menon, Mr. Gurupadaswamy and Mr. Raja Ramanna, three Congress (I) nominees, Mr. S. B. Chavan, Mr. R. K. Dhawan and Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and industrialist, Mr. K. K. Birla are among the 27 candidates elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha.
- March 26** — The Minister of State for Defence, Dr. Raja Ramanna, Krishna Kumar Deepak (Janata Dal) and J. K. Jain (BJP) are sworn-in as members of the Rajya Sabha.
- April 3** — The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, rescinds the order issued by him earlier removing the Industry Minister, Mr. Ajit Singh from the Secretaryship of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Board.
- April 18** — Six Union Cabinet Ministers resign from the National Front Secretariat on the ground that they are unable to undertake party work due to Ministerial Responsibilities.
- April 18** — The General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Mr. C. Rajeshwara Rao resigns.
- April 20** — A senior Member of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, takes over as the General Secretary of the Communist party of India.
- May 3** — Parliament approves the extension of President's Rule in Punjab by another six months from 11 May.
- May 8** — Rajya Sabha passes the Constitution (Scheduled Caste Orders) (Amendment) Bill extending the benefits of Scheduled Caste to Neo-Buddhists.

- May 12** — Members of the All-party Advisory Panel on Kashmir led by the Railway Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, visits Srinagar to explore the possibility of initiating a political process.
- May 15** — A fourteen-member Non-Congress Coalition Government (ULF) led by Mr. K. L. Chisi assumes office in Nagaland following the dismissal of the Jamir Ministry which was reduced to a minority because of defections.
- May 21** — Political Affairs Committee of the Janata Dal asks Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, to submit his resignation by tomorrow.
- May 22** — Mr. Om Prakash Chautala resigns from the Chief Ministership of Haryana.
- May 23** — A seven-member Haryana Ministry headed by Mr. Banarasi Das Gupta is sworn-in following the resignation of Mr. Om Prakash Chautala as Chief Minister last Monday.
- May 23** — Government declares the Dal Khalsa and the so-called 'National Council of Khalistan' as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- May 31** — The Nagaland Government headed by Mr. K. L. Chisi wins the vote of confidence in the Assembly.
- June 8** — The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) announces its intention of going ahead with the construction of the Ram Janambhoomi Temple in Ayodhya at the disputed place of worship after talks between Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, and the members of the VHP fail to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.
- July 20** — Mr. Om Prakash Chautala is sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Haryana following the resignation of Mr. Banarasi Dasgupta from the post. Along with Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, four more ministers are also sworn-in.
- July 13** — Three Ministers—Union Minister for Commerce, Mr. Arun Nehru, Union Minister for Energy and Civil Aviation, Mr. Arif Mohammed Khan and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Satpal Malik—submit their resignations from the Cabinet in protest over the manner in which Mr. Om Prakash Chautala was allowed to stage a come-back as the Chief Minister of Haryana.

- July 14** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh offers to quit over the Chautala Affair. The Janata Dal leaders unanimously reject the offer and ask Mr. V. P. Singh to continue in his post.
- July 15** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, withdraws his resignation letter after being persuaded to do so by the National Front presidium and asks the Janata Dal President, Mr. S. R. Bommai, to resolve the Chautala Issue.
- July 17** — Mr. Hukum Singh is sworn-in as the new Chief Minister of Haryana in place of Mr. Om Prakash Chautala who had earlier resigned from the post.
- July 17** — Following the resolution of the Chautala issue, the Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, directs all the 13 Ministers who had tendered their resignations over the issue to resume their work as he was not accepting their resignations.
- August 1** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, removes the Deputy Prime Minister and Union Agriculture Minister Mr. Devi Lal from the Union Cabinet.
- August 17** — The National Front Government narrowly escapes defeat in the Lok Sabha when a private Minister's resolution relating to a ban on cowslaughter, which it had opposed, is almost carried until the physical count of members reverses the verdict.
- August 17** — Leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Left Parties which are supporting the National Front Government announce in the Lok Sabha that the Government had failed to consult all parties before announcing reservation of jobs for Other Backward Classes.
- September 3** — The All Party Meeting convened by the Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, fails to arrive at a consensus on the quantum and criteria of Job Reservations for Backward Classes.
- September 7** — Addressing a Pro-reservation Rally in New Delhi, the Labour Minister, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, and the Textiles Minister, Mr. Sharad Yadav, say that the Government is committed to implement the Mandal Commission report intoto.
- September 16** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, while addressing a rally in Madras, declares that he is prepared to sacrifice his

Government but will not go back on the reservation decision on the basis of Mandal Commission recommendation.

September 22 — The National Integration Council at its meeting in New Delhi unanimously resolves that the Court proceedings in regard to the Babri Masjid controversy be expedited and the decision of the Court respected by all.

September 25 — The President of the Bharatiya Janata party, Mr. L. K. Advani, starts his 'Rath Yatra' from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh. The Yatra is to end on 29 October 1990.

September 30 — Mr. Devi Lal, former Deputy Prime Minister, resigns from the Lok Sabha.

October 4 — Parliament passes the Constitution 76th Amendment Bill providing for extension of President's Rule in Punjab for six more months from 10 November, 1990. The earlier Bill on the same subject—75th Amendment—had fallen through on 1 October, 1990, due to lack of a simple majority.

October 10 — President's Rule is imposed in Karnataka and the State Assembly is kept under suspended animation.

October 17 — All-Party Meet on the Ramjanambhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue held in New Delhi endorses Government's stand to protect Babri Masjid. The meeting is boycotted by the Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress (I).

October 21 — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, announces that the Three Point Formula for the resolution of the Ayodhya controversy will not be implemented after protests from both the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Babri Masjid Action Committee.

October 23 — Bharatiya Janata Party Leader, Mr. L. K. Advani, is arrested and the Rath Yatra stopped at Samastipur in Bihar.

October 23 — Bharatiya Janata Party withdraws its support to the National Front Government.

October 24 — President, Mr. R. Venkataraman asks, the Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha on 7 November, 1990.

- November 5** — Janata Dal splits with 68 Lok Sabha Members electing Mr. Chandrasekhar as their leader in Delhi. Twenty-Five Lok Sabha members including Mr. Chandrasekhar and five Rajya Sabha Members expelled from the Janata Dal parliamentary party.
- November 6** — Congress (I) formally declares its support for Mr. Chandrasekhar to form a Government at the Centre.
- November 6** — Janata Dal President, Mr. S. R. Bommai, sacks the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, from the Presidentship of the State Unit of the party after Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav declares his support for Mr. Chandrasekhar.
- November 6** — Twenty Five Lok Sabha members including Mr. Chandrasekhar expelled from the Janata Dal Parliamentary party are declared unattached by the Lok Sabha speaker, Mr. Rabi Ray.
- November 7** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, submits his resignation to the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, after the Confidence Motion is defeated in the Lok Sabha by 346 votes to 142. The Congress (I), the Bharatiya Janata party and 56 members belonging to the breakaway Janata Dal votes against the motion.
- November 9** — The Leader of the Janata Dal (Samajwadi), Mr. Chandrasekhar meet President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, with a list of 280 members of Parliament supporting him.
- November 10** — Mr. Chandrasekhar takes oath of office and secrecy as the eighth Prime Minister of India, Mr. Devi Lal is appointed Deputy Prime Minister.
- November 20** — Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, wins the vote of confidence in the Legislative Assembly.
- November 21** — Prime Minister, Mr. Chandrasekhar, expands his Council of Ministers inducting 32 Ministers including 13 of Cabinet Rank, 15 Ministers of State and four Deputy Ministers. Mr. Chandrasekhar retains Home, Defence and Information and Broadcasting with himself. Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, gets Agriculture and Tourism. Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla and Mr. Yashwant Sinha get External Affairs and Finance respectively. From the supporting parties, Janata Party President, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, gets Commerce and Law and Justice.

- November 22** — Bihar's Janata Dal Ministry headed by Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav wins confidence vote in the Legislative Assembly.
- November 28** — The Centre imposes President's Rule in Assam, declares the entire State as 'disturbed' and outlaws the secessionistic United Liberation Front of Assam.
- December 1** — The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Action Committee hold first face to face talks in New Delhi to resolve the Ayodhya controversy.
- December 15** — The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Dr. Chenna Reddy, submits his resignation to the Governor, Mr Krishna Kant following widespread communal riots in the State's capital, Hyderabad.
- December 23** — The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Action Committee submit to the Centre the documents proving their respective claims to the disputed site at Ayodhya.
- December 24** — Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Rabi Ray, recognizes Mr. L. K. Advani, the leader of the 85 member Bharatiya Janata Party Group, as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- December 30** — Jammu and Kashmir Governor, Mr. Girish Saxena, recommends to the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the extension of the President's Rule in the State for another six months.

1991

- January 2** — P. Shivshankar of the Congress (I) resigns as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha as his party ceases to be the main opposition party by declaring support to the Janata Dal (Samajwadi) Government.
- January 5** — V. Raghunatha Reddy, Governor of Tripura, takes over as acting Governor of West Bengal.
- January 5** — Murli Manohar Joshi succeeds Lal Krishna Advani as the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- January 11** — The Lok Sabha Speaker Rabi Ray disqualifies eight Janata Dal (Samajwadi) members, including two Cabinet Ministers

and three Ministers of State, under the Anti-defection Law. The Cabinet Ministers disqualified are V. C. Shukla and Shakeel-Ur-Rehman.

January 12 — President R. Venkataraman issues an order suspending Pondicherry's Territorial Assembly and imposing direct President's rule, as no party is in position to form a Government after the fall of DMK-Janata Dal coalition Ministry.

January 23 — Twenty All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam members belonging to the Jayalalitha faction are suspended from the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the Speaker, after unruly scenes in the House.

January 25 — Ravi Naik is sworn-in as Goa's Chief Minister in Panaji.

January 30 — President R. Venkataraman dismisses Tamil Nadu's DMK Ministry and imposes Central rule on the grounds that law and order has broken down in the state due to the activities of the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam.

February 20 — Prime Minister Chandrasekhar forwards the resignations of the five Ministers V. C. Shukla, Shakeel-Ur-Rehman, Bhagey Gobardhan, Sawar Hussin and Basavraja Patil, who are disqualified earlier under the Anti-defection Law.

March 1 — The Pondicherry Assembly, which was in suspended animation since 12 January, is dissolved by a Presidential proclamation, on the recommendation of the Lt. Governor Har Swaroop Singh.

March 13 — President R. Venkataraman dissolves the 15 months old 9th Lok Sabha accepting the recommendation of Prime Minister Chandrashekar. The present Government is to continue as Caretaker Government. A new Lok Sabha is to be constituted by June 5 this year.

March 20 — The Election Commission announces that elections of the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Assemblies will be held along with the Lok Sabha polls.

March 26 — The 5 day old Om Prakash Chautala Ministry in Haryana loses its majority in the House as three of its Janata Dal (Samajwadi) MLAs including a Minister of State are disqualified under the Anti-defection Law.

- April 6** — Haryana is placed under President's rule and the State Assembly is dissolved paving the way for fresh elections to the Assembly.
- May 20** — About 197 million electorate exercise their franchise in the first phase of the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections spread over nine States and four Union Territories.
- May 21** — Former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, assassinated in a powerful bomb explosion at Sriperumbudur near Madras. Twenty others also killed in the blast.
- May 22** — The second and third phases of the 10th general elections scheduled for May 23 and 26 are postponed by 20 days following the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.
- June 4** — Rajya Sabha approves the proclamation by which Haryana has been brought under President's Rule on April 6.
- June 8** — In his address to the nation on radio and television, President R. Venkataraman appeals to all political parties, individuals, government servants and the election machinery to ensure free and fair elections in the next two rounds of polling on June 12 and 16.
- June 10** — The Rajya Sabha, which adjourned sine die on June 5, is prologued by the President, R. Venkataraman.
- June 16** — The Assembly results show a majority for UDF in Kerala, Congress (I) in Haryana and the Left Front in Bengal. In Tamil Nadu Congress (I) led AIADMK leads in a majority of constituencies.
- June 18** — Out of the 463 Lok Sabha results declared the Congress (I) and its allies get 216 seats, 25 short of simple majority.
- June 20** — P. V. Narasimha Rao unanimously elected leader of the Congress (I) parliamentary party.
- June 21** — P. V. Narsimha Rao is sworn-in as the Prime Minister at Rashtrapati Bhavan. He heads a 54-member Ministry who were administered the oath of office and secrecy by the President, Shri R. Venkataraman.
- June 22** — Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, distributes portfolios to the members of his Cabinet. While he retains Industry and



Defence, S. B. Chavan is given Home and Madhav Singh Solanki gets External Affairs.

July 8 — L. K. Advani, the BJP leader, is recognised as Leader of Opposition in the tenth Lok Sabha.

July 10 — Shivraj Patil is elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha unopposed.

July 15 — Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Government wins the vote of confidence of the Lok Sabha with 241 votes against 111 and 112 abstentions.

July 29 — Vazhapadi K. Ramamurty, Union Minister of State for Labour resigns from the Union Cabinet following the controversy over the Cauvery water issue.

August 20 — Lok Sabha approves the extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir by another six months from September 3.

September 1 — Sikh religious and social bodies in Anandpur Sahib adopt a resolution to boycott the general elections in Punjab until police repression is stopped.

September 17 — The government introduces a resolution in the Lok Sabha to extend President's Rule in Punjab by another six months from November 11.

September 26 — Union Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Assam.

October 11 — Meghalaya is brought under President's rule while the Assembly is kept under suspended animation.

November 2 — National Integration Council meets. It adopts a resolution seeking to create an atmosphere conducive to the "satisfactory settlement of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute."

November 16 — Over 55 percent of the 20.9 million voters exercise their franchise as 15 Lok Sabha and 56 Assembly constituencies go to polls in 14 states.

November 18 — Election Commission orders repoll in 310 polling stations of Barh, Gaya and Madhepura Lok Sabha Constituencies in Bihar.

November 20 — The winter session of Parliament begins. Varanasi riots rock both the Houses.

December 5 — Lok Sabha is informed that Delhi will be having a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers but would continue to be Union Territory.

December 10 — Supreme Court orders trial of A. R. Antulay, Congress (I) M. P. and former Maharashtra Chief Minister, by concerned courts on day to day basis under the Prevention of Corruption Act for alleged misuse of office in the collection of money for the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan.

December 20 — Lok Sabha passes the 74th Constitution Amendment Bill seeking a Legislative Assembly for Delhi and giving it the status of a state with limited powers.

December 21 — Rajya Sabha approves the Delhi Bill.

December 31 — National Integration Council (NIC) meet in New Delhi with the Prime Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao denouncing Pakistan for 'blatantly sponsoring' terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

1992

January 3 — Karnataka Tamil Nadu officials hold talks on the return of Tamil refugees to Karnataka.

January 7 — Manipur placed under President's rule following fall of the R. K. Ranbir Singh Ministry. The PMK leader Dr. S. Ramadoss released.

January 9 — Mr. Harkishan Singh Surjeet elected CPI (M) General Secretary even as the 14th CPI (M) party congress comes to a close in Madras.

January 10 — 300 People's War Group (PWG) activists surrender to police in Warrangal district.

January 14 — Election Commission announces February 20 as date for Punjab poll.

- January 17** — Four Akali factions announce boycott of polls in Punjab.
- January 21** — Union Government asks BJP President, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, to call off the Ekta Yatra.
- February 1** — A total of 756 candidates file nominations for the February 19 Lok Sabha and Assembly elections in Punjab.
- February 2** — Militants enter the fray in Punjab elections as independent candidates.
- February 5** — Mr. D. D. Lapang sworn-in as Chief Minister of Meghalaya bringing to an end President's rule in the state.
- February 17** — Chief Minister of Tripura, Mr. Sudhir Ranjan Majumder, resigns following his Ministry being reduced to a minority in the State Assembly.
- February 19** — Around 25 to 30 per cent people vote in the Punjab elections ; polling higher in urban areas.
- February 20** — Congress (I) gets two-thirds majority in Punjab Assembly.
- March 8** — Narasimha Rao's Government wins by convincing margins, the crucial of voting in Lok Sabha on issues arising from President's address.
- March 12** — Telugu Desam Party splits with eight of its 13 MPs in Lok Sabha formally requesting the Speaker, Mr. Shivraj Patil, to recognise the group led by Mr. B. Vijaya Kumar Raju as the "real" Telegu Desam and allot it a separate block in the House.
- March 23** — Structure in Ayodhya. Union Home Minister Mr. S. B. Chavan warns Uttar Pradesh Government.
- March 24** — U. P. administration continues demolishing structures and levelling the land adjacent the disputed Ram Temple/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.
- March 31** — External Affairs Minister, Mr. Madhav Singh Solanki, resigns for handing over to his Swiss counterpart a note from a private lawyer on the status of Bofors cases in India.
- April 3** — Nagaland brought under President's Rule.

- April 7** — National Integration Council delegation to Ayodhya visits Ayodhya and announces "report within three days to Union Home Minister."
- April 8** — New Congress (I) Ministry headed by Mr. Rajkumar Dorendra Singh installed in Manipur.
- April 23** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, denies any knowledge of the note which former Foreign Minister, Mr. Madhav Singh Solanki handed over to his Swiss counterpart suggesting slowing down of the Bofors investigations.
- May 12** — An all-party parliamentary team (minus BJP) which visited Ayodhya accuses ruling party in Uttar Pradesh of violating court orders and heightening communal tension.
- May 15** — The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- June 9** — Centre issues notification to attach properties of 31 persons, accused in the stocks scam.
- June 10** — The Congress (I) wins one Lok Sabha seat, New Delhi and three Assembly seats in the bye-election.
- July 2** — Election Panel orders fresh Rajya Sabha poll in Bihar.
- July 3** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, reshuffles his cabinet, six members added to the Council of Ministers—five Ministers of State and one Deputy Minister.
- July 7** — Janakiraman Panel report revises the amount involved in the securities scam to Rs. 3,542,78 Crore.
- July 10** — The multi-crore stock scam claims its first victim, Mr. P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Commerce, resigns.
- July 11** — Dr. (Mrs.) Najma Heptuallah re-elected Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- July 18** — The Narasimha Rao Government wins confidence vote.
- July 12** — Tension mounts in Ayodhya as the Union Government despatches paramilitary forces.
- July 22** — The Planning Commission member, Mr. V. Krishnamurthy, resigns over the stock market scandal.

- July 26** — Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma sworn in as the ninth President of India.
- July 27** — Construction work at Ayodhya site comes to a halt. The Uttar Pradesh Government takes control.
- August 8** — Twelve MPs of the Janata Dal, along with eight others who were expelled from the party from January to July urge the Lok Sabha Speaker to recognise them as a 'separate political group' under the leadership of Mr. Ajit Singh.
- August 12** — The Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Shivraj Patil, designates Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha as Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee set up to probe the securities scandal.
- August 22** — Mr. K. R. Narayanan sworn-in as the ninth Vice-President.
- August 23** — With the admission of the six-member breakaway Telugu Desam group in the Lok Sabha, the Congress (I) secures a simple majority in the Lok Sabha.
- October 4** — After a gap of 19 months, representatives of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee meet.
- October 28** — An all-party delegation comprising 20 MPs fly to Srinagar for an on-the-spot assessment of militancy in Jammu and Kashmir.
- November 9** — The third round of talks on the Babri Masjid Ramjanambhoomi issue derailed with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad refusing to withdraw its call for kar seva from December 6.
- November 24** — The National Integration Council gives green signal to Government to take steps to uphold the Constitution and the Rule of Law to ensure that the orders of the Court in the Ayodhya dispute are implemented.
- November 28** — The U. P. Government assures that no construction material, men and machinery would be moved to the 2.77 acres of acquired land adjacent to the Ramjanambhoomi Babri Masjid complex.
- December 3** — BJP assures kar seva without construction work.
- December 4** — Supreme Court accepts U. P. Government's undertaking on 'Symbolic Kar Seva.'



December 6 — Ayodhya kar sevaks demolish 450 year old Babri Masjid. Central rule in U. P.

December 8 — Mr. Advani, Mr. Ashok Singhal, Mr. M. M. Joshi, BJP and VHP leaders, arrested.

December 10 — RSS, VHP, Bajrang Dal, Jamet-e-Islami-Hind and ISS banned.

December 23 — Parliament approves Panchayati Raj Nagarpalika Bills.

1993

January 7 — The President signs ordinance on Ayodhya. Centre acquires 67.703 acres of land including the disputed site non-binding single-point reference to the Supreme Court.

January 7 — The Maharashtra Governor, Mr. C. Subramaniam, resigns in the wake of controversial interview attributed to him in a Goa daily, criticising the Prime Minister. He had denied giving any such interview.

January 10 — Mr. L. K. Advani and other leaders of the BJP and VHP, who had been arrested following the demolition of the Babri Masjid, released.

January 14 — National Front and Left Parties call for emergency in Bombay.

January 17 — The Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, drops 14 Ministers and inducts 14.

January 17 — Mr Pranab Mukherjee, Mr. N. K. P. Salve, Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. A. K. Antony taken in as Cabinet Ministers.

January 19 — Former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Kalyan Singh, appears before the Supreme Court to face a contempt petition but says there was "no wilful disobedience" by him of the Court's directives to protect the Babri Masjid.

January 19 — Mr. K. P. Singh Deo sworn-in as a Union Minister of State and given independent charge of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.



- January 25** — The British Prime Minister Mr. John Major, suggests three point formula to break the deadlock between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.
- February 10** — The ruling AIADMK in Tamil Nadu adopts an anti-centre resolution for 'impositon' of Hindi through Doordarshan. Six AIADMK ministers say the Congress-AIADMK alliance is over.
- February 11** — Government bans the BJP's proposed rally in the Capital on February 25.
- February 14** — The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) probing the scam decides to summon Union Ministers, Mr. Manmohan Singh and Mr. S. Shankaranand.
- February 15** — Voters in Meghalaya and Nagaland go to the polls to elect their State Assemblies. In Nagaland, the elections will end President's rule imposed since April 2, 1992.
- February 18** — Congress wins absolute majority in Nagaland Assembly and stakes claim to form the government in Meghalaya where it emerged as the single largest party.
- February 21** — Sadhvi Ritambhara and 200 other leaders and activists of BJP and VHP are arrested nationwide in massive crackdown by the government to prevent the BJP's proposed rally on February 25.
- February 25** — Government forces through unprecedented security arrangements, foil BJP march to Boat Club. The party President, Mr. Murli Manohar Joshi, injured by a water canon.
- March 2** — Opposition members in both Houses of Parliament demand clarification about the Rs. 2 crore loan given by stock broker, Hiten Dalal, to a Hyderabad based company in which the Prime Minister's son was a director.
- March 4** — Presiding officers in both Houses of Parliament rule out any debate on the reported bank loan scandal involving the Prime Minister's son.
- March 21** — Jharkhand leaders during their talks with the Union Ministers for Internal Security, Mr. Rajesh Pilot, agree to the formation of an autonomous territory as a sub-state within Bihar.

- March 24** — Amid a walk-out by the entire Opposition the Lok Sabha passes a Bill for the acquisition of a site where the government proposes to build a temple and a mosque in Ayodhya.
- April 6** — Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation raid the residences and offices of former Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. S. Bangarappa and a former Chief secretary and seize documents relating to Rs. 5.27 crore classic computer deal.
- April 12** — The Centre moves the Supreme Court for a stay on the Madhya Pradesh High Court Judgement which struck down the imposition of President's rule in the state.
- April 18** — The Bharatiya Janata Party releases its 172 page "white paper" on the December demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.
- April 20** — The Joint Parliamentary Committee investigating the securities scam decides to summon the Finance Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh, the former Petroleum Minister, Mr. B. Shankaranand and the former Finance Minister, Mr. Madhu Dandavate.
- April 27** — The Union Health Minister and former Petroleum Minister, Mr. B. Shankaranand, in his deposition before the JPC fails to explain the unusual circumstances under which the Oil Industries Development Board, acting on his orders, made a Rs. 114.72 crore investment in Syndicate Bank.
- May 9** — As the Lok Sabha prepares to vote on an historic impeachment motion against the sitting Supreme Court judge, Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami.
- May 11** — The motion which required 273 votes for passage receives only 196 votes infavour, 0 against with 205 abstentions in the impeachment of Justice V. Ramaswami.
- May 12** — The Lok Sabha extends President's rule in the four states that were governed by the Bharatiya Janata Party until the December 6 demolition of the Babri masjid.
- May 18** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, orders a review of all arrests and detentions made in the country in connection with communal riots since December 6.

- May 31** — The Supreme Court refuses to stay the Allahabad High Court order on suspending a part of the centre's notification banning the RSS under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- June 1** — Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee investigating the securities scam, says the JPC and the CBI are not in a position to extend "complete protection from political harassment or prosecution" as demanded by Harshad Mehta.
- June 16** — Harshad Mehta finally drops the bombshell, alleging he personally paid Rs. 1 crore to the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao. The latter categorically denies the charge.
- June 17** — Both the CWC and the Union Council of Ministers repose confidence in Mr. Rao's leadership saying Harshad's accusations was part of a larger conspiracy. Harshad demands (CBI) probe.
- June 20** — Government denies that the Prime Minister met Harshad Mehta on November 4 and Mehta's affidavit is declared "false and true".
- June 21** — Ram Jethmalani urges the JPC to call anyone who disputes the veracity of Mehta's affidavit and allow him to cross-examine such a person.
- June 22** — The JPC decided to summon Harshad on June 25 but deferred its decision to call the Prime Minister. It also decided to summon officials of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Board of Direct Taxes dealing with the scam on June 24.
- June 25** — The Supreme Court admits a "public interest petition" on the controversy involving the Prime Minister.
- June 29** — The government releases photo-copies of police records of the Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao's movements as well as his official engagements in South Block from 10 a.m. till 1.13 p.m. on November 4, 1991 and categorically denied that the Prime Minister had met Mr. Harshad Mehta at 10.45 a.m. on that day.
- June 29** — Mr. Harshad Mehta, meanwhile provides further evidence to incriminate the Prime Minister in the form of a recorded

telephone conversation with Mr. Sunil Mittal, Managing Director of Bharati Telecom.

July 1 — Mr. Harshad Mehta fails to provide any fresh proof to support his allegation in his 11 hour deposition before the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC).

July 8 — The Union Commerce Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, announces his resignation from the Cabinet even as the Congress fails to make it clear whether Mr. Mukherjee would be elected or nominated to the Rajya Sabha to help him continue as Minister.

July 21 — Jayalalitha ends her four day fast after the Centre agreed to set up a Monitoring and Implementation Committee on the Cauvery Water Tribunal's interim award.

July 23 — In a significant development, the National Front-Left Front combine decides to support even a BJP sponsored no-confidence motion if that is admitted in the ensuing monsoon session of Parliament while Samajwadi party and the BSP decided to abstain from the voting.

July 26 — The Lok Sabha begins the no-confidence debate.

July 28 — The government survives the no-confidence motion by 14 votes, thanks to a split in JD (A) which resulted in seven of its members voting against the motion.

July 28 — The Prime Minister seeks explanation from the Law and Justice Minister, Mr. H. R. Bhardwaj, over his statement about politicians and corruption in a Doordarshan interview.

July 30 — The government announces a 15 member Joint Select Committee including the BJP leader, Mr. L. K. Advani, to go into the Bill delinking religion from politics.

August 2 — The Election Commission engages the government in an unprecedented confrontation by postponing all elections and by elections, including those to both Houses of Parliament, State Assemblies and Councils to December 18.

August 4 — The government decides to set up a multi member Election Commission to overcome the Constitutional crisis.

August 5 — The government announces its decision to move the Supreme Court seeking a stay of CEC's Orders.



- August 10** — The Constitutional deadlock arising out of the Election Commission's August 2 order, which brought all election activity to a halt, was resolved with the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Seshan declared that he would 'modify' the order while giving an assurance that elections would not be postponed even for a day, unless it was necessary.
- August 11** — The Election Commission announces a new schedule for Parliamentary Assembly and Council biennial and bye-elections.
- August 16** — The Joint Parliamentary Committee Chairman, Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha, comes under veiled attack by some opposition members following their unhappiness over the revised draft report.
- August 16** — BJP MPs walk out of the meeting of the joint select committee of Parliament after the Government's refusal to seek the views of the Election Commission on the Bill, seeking to delink politics from religion.
- August 17** — The deputy chairman of Planning Commission Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, former West Bengal Finance Minister, Dr. Ashok Mitra and Mr. Ahmed Patel, AICC general secretary, are elected to the Rajya Sabha.
- August 22** — The BJP decides to challenge in the Supreme Court the Bills seeking to delink politics from religion if they were passed in Parliament.
- August 23** — BJP stages a walkout in the Lok Sabha to protest against what it described as "blackout" by Doordarshan and AIR of the party rally held in New Delhi to protest against the Religion Bill.
- August 30** — The Government seeks legal opinion on whether an amendment to the Representation of the People Act would be sufficient to delink religion from politics.
- September 2** — the Prime Minister says action will soon be initiated against those responsible for the demolition of the Babri Masjid.
- September 9** — Viswa Hindu Parishad challenges ban in the Supreme Court.
- September 15** — The Election Commission announces polls in the five states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal

Pradesh and Mizoram. Poll dates of November 6 and 7 were announced for the four former BJP ruled states, Mizoram elections will be on November 30.

September 20 — Iran acknowledges Kashmir issue to be an internal affair of India.

September 25 — Poll schedule for four states announced : Himachal Pradesh on November 1, Rajasthan on November 11, Uttar Pradesh on November 18 and 21 and Madhya Pradesh on November 24 and 27.

September 28 — In disclosure to the Joint Parliamentary Committee officials of the Central Board of Direct Taxes allege that Harshad Mehta had made additional cash withdrawals of Rs. 20 Lakh on November 4, 1991 (the day he allegedly met the Prime Minister) and another Rs. 5 Lakh on August 10, 1991.

October 5 — The Central Bureau of Investigation files charge sheets against 40 persons, including BJP President Mr. L. K. Advani, the Shiv Sena supremo, Mr. Bal Thackeray, and the BJP leader Mr. Murli Manohar Joshi for their alleged role in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya.

November 2 — J and K government moves Supreme Court against food supplies for ultras.

November 10 — 65% turnout for Himachal poll.

November 16 — Chief Election Commissioner T. N. Seshan established his supremacy over the two Election Commissioners as the Supreme Court upheld his claim for complete "overall control" of the Commissioner's work.

November 19 — 60% cast vote in Uttar Pradesh.

November 21 — Second phase of polling in UP begins. Election Commission rejects Mizorams plea to postpone counting.

November 25 — 52% turnout in Madhya Pradesh to elect 146 members in the first round.

November 30 — Mizoram goes to polls today.

December 1 — 80% polling in Mizoram. Joint Parliamentary Committee retains criticism of Finance Minister.



- December 2** — Joint Parliamentary Committee splits on the issue of Finance Minister.
- December 2** — Madan Lal Khurana of the BJP was sworn in as Delhi's first Chief Minister in 37 years.
- December 3** — Haryana Government dismissed 475 agitating employees.
- Supreme Court issued notice to Punjab Government over Punjab Police raids in West Bengal.
- December 6** — A bill enlarging the Election Commission was introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- December 7** — The BJP President, L.K. Advani, Party leader M. M. Joshi, former UP Chief Minister, Kalyan Singh, and five others arrested.
- December 8** — The BJP called for bandhs in Delhi, Bihar and Cuttack to protest against the arrest of its top leaders in Lucknow and pressed demand for their unconditional release.
- December 11** — The Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, told a three member delegation of U. S. Senators that statements by officials like Ms. Robin Raphel on Kashmir issue would not help in promoting Indo-American relations.
- December 14** — The Bodos are back on the warpath with the Assam Government formalising the creation of an autonomous Bodoland by a notification. They rejected the notification, calling it undemocratic and anti-Bodo.
- December 16** — An agitated opposition stalled the proceedings of Parliament for the second consecutive day to day on the Dunkel issue forcing adjournment of both the Houses of Parliament before the scheduled time.
- December 19** — The national executive of the Bharatiya Janata Party warned the people of India that the Government has compromised the sovereignty of India by agreeing to the Dunkel draft.
- December 20** — The Bharatiya Janata Party President, L. K. Advani, Dr. Murli Monohar Joshi and the former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Kalyan Singh, were among the several BJP, VHP and Bajrang Dal leaders, who were released unconditionally.

- December 24** — The Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, owning moral responsibility for the lapses of the Finance Ministry in the multi-crore rupees security scandal.
- December 25** — The Delhi High Court has temporarily stopped the Chief Election Commissioner and other authorities from issuing any notification of holding election to the Delhi Municipal Corporation on a petition alleging that lakhs of voters had been excluded from the voters, list in Delhi.
- December 28** — Parliament to discuss the Joint Parliamentary Commission Report on the Bank Scam, slated for discussion in both the Houses of Parliament today.
- December 28** — The Election Commission today sought a detailed inquiry into the election of seven ministers, including Dr. Manmohan Singh, Dr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, and 13 other Rajya Sabha members, presumed to have got elected to the Upper House on "bogus and false" entries in the election rolls.
- December 30** — The Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, told Parliament today that the Joint Parliament Committee report on the multi crore bank scam was "useful" and the government would take whatever action was called for to improve the working of financial institutions. Besides, other drawbacks to which the report had attention would also be redressed he promised.
- December 31** — Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, has formally rejected the finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh's resignation.

1994

- January 1** — Manipur placed under President's rule and the Assembly put under suspended animation in the wake of continued Naga-Kuki clashes.

The Election Commission orders a "total and absolute" ban on the use of official vehicles for campaigning electioneering and election-related travel.

The Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously passes the Reservation Bill to protect the 69 percent reservation for the BCs, SCs and STs in educational institutions and in government jobs.

January 20 — The Rajiv Gandhi assassination trial begins in camera at the high security Poonamallee prison-cum-court near Madras.

January 31 — The Gujarat Government announces it will implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations on job reservations for Backward Classes.

February 12 — The Uttar Pradesh Government enhances reservation quota for Scheduled Castes from 18 to 21 per cent.

February 19 — India rejects the offer of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to mediate on Kashmir.

February 22 — Parliament Budget session begins with a boycott of the President's address by the National Front and Left parties and a BJP led walk out in both Houses.

February 23 — Parliament approves the promulgation of President's rule in Manipur.

February 26 — Pakistan which finally failed to get any co-sponsor goes ahead to formally table its resolution on Kashmir at the Commission on Human Rights.

March 3 — The Government announces in the Lok Sabha the setting up of an Autonomous Hill Council for Leh for the economic development of the area.

March 8 — Ambassadors of 10 countries meet the Jammu and Kashmir Governor General (retd.), K. V. Krishna Rao.

March 10 — Pakistan withdraws its resolution on Jammu and Kashmir at the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

March 12 — A special nine-judge Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upholds the proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 (1) of the Constitution on December 15, 1992, dismissing the BJP governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh in the wake of the demolition of the Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992.

March 19 — The Supreme Court strikes down the ban imposed on Jamaat-e-Islami Hind by the Centre.

- April 3** — The Goa Governor, Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh, dismisses the ten-month old Wilfred D'Souza Government, reinstating his rival, Mr. Ravi Naik as the Chief Minister.
- April 4** — The Goa Governor, Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh resigns.
- April 8** — Mr. Wilfred D'Souza takes over as the Chief Minister of Goa again.
- May 7** — The Union Cabinet decides to extend Central rule in Manipur for a period of six months.
- May 18** — The Sikkim Chief Minister, Mr. Nar Bahadur Bhandari, loses a crucial vote of confidence in a special Assembly session.
- May 19** — An eight-member Sikkim Sangram Parishad (Sanchaman) Ministry, headed by Mr. Sanchaman Limboo, installed in Sikkim.
- May 24** — The Election Commission postpones all six Assembly bye-elections in Uttar Pradesh scheduled for May 26, in view of the 'blatant' violation of the model code of conduct by the Chief Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav.
- May 26** — A two-member Bench of the Supreme Court, in a special sitting directs the Election Commission to fix May 31 for holding the bye-elections in the six Assembly constituencies in U. P. where the by-poll was postponed to September 24, by the EC.
- June 7** — The 20-day-old Ministry headed by Mr. Sanchaman Limboo proves its majority in the 32-member Sikkim Assembly, winning a vote of confidence by 18 votes to nil.
- June 15** — The government decides not to introduce the controversial Constitution (3rd Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha for the appointment of a multi-member Election Commission.
- June 29** — The Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. G. R. Khairner, suspended for 'embarassing' the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and conduct unbecoming of an officer. He accuses Maharashtra politicians of being linked to criminals.
- July 13** — India expels a Pakistani diplomat for espionage. In retaliation the Pakistan Foreign office expels Mr. Ernest Alexander Adams, an official in the Indian Consulate General in Karachi.

- July 14** — Fifty-nine Telegu Desam MLAs suspended from the Andhra Pradesh Assembly following uproarious scenes, when they demanded the resignation of the Chief Minister, Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.
- July 18** — The Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, orders a preliminary administrative enquiry into the sugar scandal.
- July 20** — The President gives assent to the Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill for the continuation of 69 percent reservations in the government jobs and educational institutions.
- July 23** — The Karnataka Cabinet enhances the total reservation for Backward Classes from 73 percent to 80 percent extending the benefits to Lingayats and Lokkaligas.
- July 29** — Parliament does not conduct any business for the second consecutive day as the impasse continues over the Opposition demand that the Government withdraw its Action Taken Report on the securities scam.
- August 1** — The JKLF Chief, Yaseen Malik, who went on a fast inside the Hazratbal shrine, rearrested and admitted to the Institution of Medical Sciences, Soura.
- August 3** — The Jammu and Kashmir Government decides to shift the bankers near the Hazratbal shrine.
- August 6** — The Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, tenders apology to Parliament for using unwarranted expressions in the Action Taken Report.
- August 18** — Parliament resumes normal business after the Opposition ends its two week old boycott following an agreement with the Government on the Action Taken Report.
- September 7** — The anti-reservation agitation in U. P. appears all set to snowball into a full-fledged confrontation between the ruling Samajwadi Party-Bahujan Samaj Party alliance and its political adversaries.
- September 13** — The Chief Ministers meeting convened by the Prime Minister in New Delhi failed to break any new ground with regard to resolving the photo identity card controversy.



- September 16** — The Supreme Court directs the Central Bureau of Investigation to inquire into the "ugly happening" on the premises of the Allahabad High Court on September 13.
- September 28** — Poll dates for the Assembly Elections announced ; Karnataka November 26 and December 1, Andhra Pradesh December 1 and 5 and Sikkim and Goa November 16.
- October 7** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, rules out the dismissal of Governments in any of the Opposition ruled states.
- October 13** — The Benazir Bhutto Government asks the U. N. Secretary General, Dr. Boutros Ghali to arrange proximity talks involving a third party, for the settlement of the Kashmir issue.
- October 21** — India rejects Pakistan's offer for "proximity talks."
- October 22** — The ceiling on election expenditure which varies from state to state, raised approximately threefold.
- October 25** — The Supreme Court sentences Mr. Kalyan Singh, the former Chief Minister of the BJP-run Government in Uttar Pradesh, to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 and to a 'symbolic' imprisonment for the breach of the undertaking given by him to the apex Court that he would ensure the safety of the Ramjanambhoomi-Babri Masjid complex and maintain the status quo of the disputed land at Ayodhya.
- October 27** — The Karnataka Bill providing for 73 percent reservation becomes a Law from October 24 after it is gazetted by the State Government.
- November 1** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, creates a separate department for Jammu and Kashmir affairs and puts it directly under his charge.
- November 18** — The Election Commission indicts the Union Welfare Minister, Mr. Sitaram Kesri, and the Food Minister, Mr. Kalpnath Rai, for violating the model code of conduct. The former was indicted for urging a 'quota for Muslim' and the latter for allotting higher sugar quota for Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- November 27** — Around 65 per cent of the 1.48 crore voters exercise their franchise in the first phase of the Assembly elections in Karnataka.



December 1 — The stage is set for the first phase of Assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh and the second and third round in Karnataka.

December 1 — Election Commission extends by 45 days the deadline for issuing photo identity cards to six States where Assembly elections would be held before March 1995.

December 3 — The Chief Election Commissioner orders repoll in 67 Andhra Pradesh booths.

December 5 — The Chinese President, Mr. Jiang Zemin, calls for meaningful talks between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue.

December 6 — Former Prime Minister and Janata Dal leader, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, resigns as member of the Lok Sabha.

December 7 — Government to present a 'revised' Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on securities scam.

December 8 — Election Commission announces schedule for Assembly election in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh.

December 15 — Mr. A. K. Antony, Minister for Civil Supplies-Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, resigns from Union Cabinet.

December 20 — The Prime Minister sees no malafides in the sugar scandal.

December 21 — The opposition demand action against Ministers. RBI officials and foreign banks indicted by the JPC have been rejected by the government in the Action Taken Report.

December 24 — The Human Resources Development Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh, resigns.

1995

- January 2** — Election Commission reschedules polls in Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh.
- January 3** — Election Commission sets new dates for election to Bihar Assembly.
- January 5** — Former Human Resources Development Minister, Arjun Singh, today demanded election of a new Congress President.
- January 12** — Election Commission requests Supreme Court not to permit polls without identity cards.
- January 14** — The Government reimposed a two-year ban on the Viswa Hindu Parishad on the grounds that its activities if not immediately curbed could result in "communal disharmony and tension."
- January 17** — The Supreme Court stayed Election Commission's order making photo identity cards mandatory for the electorate in Bihar and Orissa for casting their votes in March.
- January 18** — "The Indian political system faces a major crisis. It has neither flexibility nor sufficient safeguards to provide stability to any government" said Atal Behari Vajpayee, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- January 21** — Congress party chief spokesman, V. N. Gadgil, criticises the economic policy of the Narasimha Rao Government.
- January 24** — The power struggle in the Congress party took a decisive turn today with the party President, Narasimha Rao, suspending former Union Minister, Arjun Singh, from the Primary Membership of the Congress with immediate effect "for indulging in anti-party activities resulting in damage to the party's interests and image."
- January 26** — The Congress Disciplinary Action Committee served chargesheet on Mr. Arjun Singh and asked him to reply within four days.
- January 30** — The government today decided to extend President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir for four months only indicating



thereby that elections might be held in the trouble-torn state this summer.

February 2 — The UP Chief Minister, Mulayam Singh Yadav, accused former Union Minister, Arjun Singh, of planning to oust Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

February 7 — The Congress leadership expelled Union Minister, Arjun Singh, from the party for six years.

February 8 — Union Minister for Civil Aviation, Ghulam Ali Azad, threatened to quit the Cabinet if the Congress Government failed to restrict the application of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) to only the border areas where security agencies were battling terrorism.

February 14 — A large number of Congress MPs and three Left party MPs have urged Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao, not to retain the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in its present form as "it is time to put an end to the abuse of human rights and the assault on human dignity perpetrated in the name of TADA."

February 22 — Chief Election Commissioner, T. N. Seshan, said today that the forthcoming Assembly Elections in Bihar would be conducted strictly in accordance with the rule of law.

March 1 — The Election Commission deferred Assembly Elections in Bihar due to deteriorating law and order situation in the state. Elections will now be held on March 11, 15 and 19. The polls were initially scheduled for march 5, 7 and 9.

March 9 — Chief Election Commissioner okays first phase of Bihar poll with warning.

March 13 — Governor of Maharashtra, P. C. Alexander, invited Manohar Joshi, leader of the Shiv Sena and BJP alliance, to form the Government.

March 14 — Gujarat came for the first time under the BJP Government when Kesubhai Patel was invited to form the government.

March 21 — Lok Sabha passes Patents (Amendment) Bill.

March 28 — President's rule promulgated in Bihar.



- April 4** — President's rule ends in Bihar. Laloo Prasad Yadav sworn-in as the Chief Minister.
- April 26** — In an unprecedented move, the Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a resolution today, demanding the recall of Governor, M. Channa Reddy, and an amendment to the Constitution, making the consultative process mandatory in appointing the Governor.
- April 28** — Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, held out the promise of replacing the controversial Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act by suitable legislation.
- May 5** — The Election Commission cancelled nine parliamentary by elections scheduled for May 27 and decided to hold the next General Elections before April 1996, heeding to a request to this effect by the Government of India.
- May 15** — Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao, blames Pakistan for burning the Charar-e-Sharif shrine in Jammu and Kashmir.
- May 17** — The entire opposition in the Lok Sabha staged a walkout protesting against Speaker Shivraj Patil's ruling that the guillotine would not be extended to the demands for grants on the ministries of Power and External Affairs.
- May 19** — The Indian National Congress (I) split with the Congress Workers' Convention held in New Delhi by dissident leaders electing N. D. Tiwari as party President. The split came about after Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao, refused to accept the dissident's demands for resignation as Congress President.
- May 21** — Home Minister, S. B. Chavan, ruled out repeal of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act.
- June 1** — The 18-month old Mulayam Singh Government of Uttar Pradesh faced a serious crisis following withdrawal of support by the Bahujan Samaj Party, its coalition partner.
- June 3** — Governor Motilal Vora dismissed the Mulayam Singh Government of UP and Mayawati, the Bahujan Samaj Party leader, was sworn-in as the Chief Minister. She has the support of the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- June 20** — The 18 day old Mayawati Ministry today won a vote of confidence.

- July 2** — Minister of State in Prime Minister's office, Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi, said that the Assembly elections in J and K would be held before January 17, when the extended term of Parliament's rule in the State expires.
- July 27** — Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, rejected outright the Bharatiya Janata Party's demand for a Uniform Civil Code.
- July 31** — The breakaway Congress group decided to table a "no confidence" motion against the Narasimha Rao Government in the Monsoon Session of Parliament beginning on 1st August, 1995.
- August 2** — Nodal Agency on Vohra Committee Report on Criminalisation of Politics set up.
- September 1** — Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu assumed office of the new Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh today.
- September 18** — Controversial godman Chandraswami was again grilled today by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) sleuths for the second time since the then Internal Security Minister, Rajesh Pilot, 'ordered' his arrest on September 14.
- September 28** — Gujarat Ministry facing threat as MLAs revolt, S. C. Vaghela claims support of 67 Legislators.
- September 29** — Bhartiya Janata Party expels Vaghela from the Party.
- October 1** — The Gujarat Chief Minister, Keshubhai Patel, has been given a week by the Gujarat Governor, Mr. Naresh Chandra, to prove his majority.
- October 7** — The BJP Government in Gujarat has survived but its first Chief Minister, Keshubhai Patel, may not. Government came through, scoring 122 votes against 46 in a House of 182.
- October 17** — Ms. Mayawati submitted the resignation of her ministry following withdrawal of support to her Government by the Bharatiya Janata Party earlier in the day.
- October 18** — President's Rule imposed in Uttar Pradesh.
- October 21** — Suresh Mehta was sworn-in as the second Bharatiya Janata Party Chief Minister of Gujarat.

- October 24** — Both the BJP and Samajwadi Party (SP) staked claim to form the government in UP.
- October 27** — The Central Government dissolved the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
- November 4** — Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, offers a political package to Jammu and Kashmir to facilitate mid-December polls.
- November 8** — Uncertainty over Jammu and Kashmir polls.
- November 9** — Jammu and Kashmir People's Representation Act (1957) amended.
- November 28** — Government reiterates resolve to hold elections in Kashmir.
- December 4** — Union Home Minister, S. B. Chavan, accuses US of creating tension in Kashmir reiterates Government's resolve to hold polls.
- December 6** — Election Commission decided to hold state Assembly elections (where due) with Lok Sabha Polls in 1996.

1996

- January 5** — Karnataka decides to release 6 tmc. ft. of water to Tamil Nadu.
- January 8** — The controversial Dabhol power project on the Konkan coast is revived.
- January 18** — The National Front Chairman, N. T. Rama Rao, died.
- February 26** — Mr. Sahib Singh Verma succeeds Mr. Madan Lal Khurana as Chief Minister of Delhi.
- February 29** — Mr. Krishna Pal Singh succeeds Mr. Naresh Chandra as Governor of Gujarat. Mr. Naresh Chandra is appointed India's Ambassador to the US.
- March 10** — Chandhury Randhir Singh is sworn in as Sikkim Governor.
- March 26** — The three day Hazratbal Shrine crisis ends with 17 militants vacating the shrine.



- April 8** — The Congress expels former Union Ministers, Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia, Mr. P. Chidambaram, Mr. M. Arunachalam and a number of MPs and other partymen from the primary membership of the party for six years.
- April 11** — The Election Commission bans the misuse of state-owned helicopters and aircraft by the ruling party.
- April 17** — The Supreme Court lashes out at the Himachal Pradesh Governor, Ms. Sheila Kaul, for her alleged involvement in the government housing scam.
- April 21** — The Himachal Pradesh Governor, Ms. Sheila Kaul, resigns.
- April 22** — The Assam Chief Minister, Mr. Hiteshwar Saikia, dies in New Delhi following a sudden cardiac arrest.
- May 3** — The former Kerala Governor, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, is granted anticipatory bail by the Kerala High Court.
- May 11** — Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee is unanimously elected leader of the Parliamentary wing of BJP.
- May 11** — Mr Bansi Lal takes over as Chief Minister of Haryana.
- May 11** — The Left Front gets absolute majority in West Bengal.
- May 12** — The caretaker Prime Minister and Congress President, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, is unanimously re-elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
- May 12** — The Asom Gana Parishad legislature party unanimously elects Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta its leader.
- May 14** — The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, is elected leader of the National Front as its Prime Ministerial candidate.
- May 15** — The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, invites the BJP leader Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee to form the government at the Centre.
- May 16** — Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
- May 22** — The Karnataka Chief Minister and Janata Dal leader, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, is unanimously elected as the leader of the United Front parliamentary party.

- May 23** — People in Kashmir Valley vote for the first time after seven years for the Anantnag and Baramulla Lok Sabha seats.
- May 23** — Mr. P. A. Sangma is unanimously elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- May 28** — The 13 day BJP government resigns with the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, conceding his failure to rustle up the support of a majority of the members of the Lok Sabha.
- May 30** — The largest-even polling schedule in Jammu and Kashmir ends with the completion of voting in the Srinagar and Udhampur constituencies.
- June 1** — A 21 member Council of Ministers, headed by the Janata Dal leader, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, is sworn in. The ministry comprises 12 Cabinet Ministers and eight Ministers of State, drawn from the Janata Dal, the Samajwadi Party, the Tamil Manila Congress, the DMK and the Telegu Desam (Naidu).
- June 2** — The Communist Party of India decides to join the United Front Government.
- June 3** — India's first coalition government begins to function.
- June 13** — The Janata Dal's President, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, expels Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde from the party for a period of six years.
- June 29** — The CPI General secretary, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, is the new Home Minister.
- July 10** — The Janata Dal Member of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Mohammad Maqbool Dar, is inducted in the Deve Gowda ministry as Minister of State for Home Affairs.
- July 12** — Mr. Suraj Bhan of the BJP is unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- August 2** — India allows the US Senator, Mr. Hank Brown, to visit Kashmir.
- August 15** — Speaking from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort in the Capital, the Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, announces the government's decision to make the Uttarakhand region of U. P. a separate state.



- August 21** — Ms. Jayalalitha, AIADMK General Secretary, is expelled from the primary membership of the organisation.
- September 19** — The BJP government in Gujarat, led by Mr. Suresh Mehta, is dismissed and President's rule is imposed in the state.
- September 21** — The newly formed Arunachal Congress Party leader Mr. Gegong Apang is sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh for the fifth time in a row in Itanagar.
- September 23** — The senior Congress leader, Mr. Sitaram Kesri, is chosen by the Congress Working Committee to be provisional AICC President to succeed Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao.
- October 9** — The National Conference President Dr. Farooq Abdullah, is sworn-in as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir for the fourth time.
- October 23** — Gujarat returns to popular rule with the installation in office of the Mahagujarat Janata party headed by Mr. Shankar Singh Vaghela.
- October 25** — The Bahujan Samaj Party Chief, Mr. Kanshi Ram, personally leads a murderous attack on a group of journalists and cameraman in New Delhi.
- November 2** — The CBI traces another \$ 14 million in the Rs. 133 crore Urea scam case.
- November 2** — The former Union Minister, Mr. Madavrao Scindhia, rejoins the Congress Party.
- November 2** — The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council resolves to seek a separate Gorkhaland state under Article 1-3 (c) or any other provision of the Constitution.
- November 8** — The Supreme Court orders the former Housing and Urban Development Minister, Mrs. Sheila Kaul, to pay Rs. 60 lakh as exemplary damages.
- November 12** — The Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, announces the setting up of another commission for Other Backward Classes.
- November 12** — The Election Commission orders an intensive revision of the electoral rolls all over the country with January 1, 1997, as the cut-off date.

- November 17** — The Congress President Mr. Sitaram Kesri revokes the suspension of Mr. M. L. Fotedar, Mrs. Sheila Dixit, both former Union Ministers, and former AICC General Secretary Mr. K. N. Singh with a view to bringing former Congressmen into its fold.
- November 18** — The draft Bill on Uttarakhand proposes to deprive the new entity of several key features of state-hood. It proposes a common High Court with U. P. with its principal seat at Allahabad and a joint civil service cadre.
- November 20** — The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, resigns.
- November 21** — Mrs. Rajinder Kaur Bhattal is sworn-in as the first woman Chief Minister of Punjab.
- November 22** — The Congress President, Mr. Sitaram Kesri, removes three Narasimha Rao loyalists—Mr. Janardhan Poojary, Mr. B. P. Maurya and Mr. Devendra Dwivedi—from General Secretaryship and also from the Congress Working Committee at a stroke.
- November 27** — The U. P. Governor, Mr. Ramesh Bhandari, rules out that a popular government would be installed in the state soon.
- November 29** — India and China sign a historical agreement that commits both sides not to attack each other or cross the Line of Actual Control, reduce troops and armament presently deployed to man the India China border and to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question.
- December 5** — The Lok Sabha ratifies the Bill on re-imposition of President's rule in U. P. after the BJP and its allies walk out of both Houses of Parliament.
- December 7** — The former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and the AIADMK supremo, Ms. J. Jayalalitha, is arrested and remanded to judicial custody till December 21.
- December 12** — India and Bangladesh sign landmark pact on sharing of Ganga waters.
- December 14** — The Congress President Mr. Sitaram Kesri rules out participation of his party in the United Front government.

**1997**

- January 3** — The Congress President Mr. Sitaram Kesri, is unanimously elected the leader of the Congress parliamentary party.
- January 14** — The Supreme Court rules that the Government is empowered to regulate the affairs of Hindu temples to ensure their proper administration.
- January 15** — The Union Cabinet approves the setting up of a Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and a National Environment Appellate Authority.
- January 24** — The government appoints Ms. Justice M. Fatima Beevi and Mr. Justice Sukhdev Singh Kang, both members of the National Human Rights Commission, as Governors of Tamil Nadu and Kerala respectively.
- February 4** — India and the United States discuss in detail the firming up of an extradition treaty.
- February 7** — The first ever peaceful polls are held for Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 17 years, with 66 percent voter turnout.
- February 12** — A ten member Akali Dal-BJP Ministry in Punjab headed by Mr. Parkash Singh Badal is sworn-in.
- February 16** — Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde launches his new political party, 'Lok Shakti' in Bangalore.
- February 21** — Mr. J. M. Lyngdoh, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat is appointed Election Commissioner.
- March 9** — Bangladesh and Chakma refugee leaders sign a historic agreement in Agartala, for repatriation from March 28 of the 50,000 refugees, sheltered in six camps in Tripura.
- March 11** — The Rajya Sabha passes the National Highways Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997.
- March 21** — Ms. Mayawati is sworn-in as the Chief Minister of UP ending 17 months of President's Rule in the State.
- March 28** — The first day of the Foreign Secretary-level talks between India and Pakistan passes off smoothly.



- April 11** — The Prime Minister Mr. Deve Gowda's Government is voted out of office.
- April 20** — Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral is appointed the 12th Prime Minister of India.
- April 22** — The new UF Government wins the confidence motion by voice vote in the Lok Sabha.
- April 24** — Investigations into the multi crore fodder scam in Bihar take a sensational turn with an internal CBI report indicating the Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, and his predecessor Dr. Jagannath Mishra.
- April 27** — The CBI decides to prosecute the Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, Mr. Jaganath Mishra, Union Minister of State for Rural Development Mr. Chandradeo Prasad Verma and 53 others in the Rs. 950 crore fodder scam.
- May 8** — Congress announces that Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has become a primary member of the party since March 21.
- June 2** — A two-day conference of State Governors and leaders of major political parties convened by President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, concludes in New Delhi.
- June 3** — Ms. Jayanti Natarajan (TMC), Ms. Renuka Chowdhury (TDP), Ms. Kamala Singh and Ms. Ratnamal Savanoor (JD) are sworn-in as Ministers of State by President.
- June 20** — Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan begin in Islamabad.
- June 28** — India signs an extradition treaty with Hongkong which will remain effective even after the Hongkong handover on July 1, 1997.
- June 23** — The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan agree to set up eight working groups to address "outstanding" bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir at the conclusion of their talks in Islamabad.
- July 5** — The Janata Dal (JD) splits as supporters of Bihar Chief Minister Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav declare him the President of the newly created 'Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD).



- July 17** — Mr. K. R. Narayanan is elected President of India, securing 94.97 percent of the vote value.
- July 25** — Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav resigns, Mr. Yadav's wife, Mrs. Rabri Devi, is sworn in to become the first woman Chief Minister of the State.
- July 30** — Former Bihar Chief Minister, Laloo Prasad Yadav, surrenders in CBI court.
- August 7** — Union Government suffers a major blow as BJP forces the adoption of a resolution disapproving the Ordinance on the Presidential and Vice-Act 1952.
- August 9** — Dissident Congress leader Mamata Banerjee floats parallel outfit in West Bengal called Trinamul Congress.
- August 16** — Mr. Krishna Kant elected tenth Vice-President of India.
- August 21** — Mr. Krishna Kant sworn in as the tenth Vice President of India.
- August 25** — At the instance of Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. P. A. Sangma, a special session of Parliament begins for four days.
- August 27** — US invites Prime Minister Mr. I. K. Gujral for a meeting with the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton.
- September 1** — The six day golden jubilee parliamentary debate concludes with the adoption by the Lok Sabha of a historic resolution, outlining a 14 - point "agenda for India" calling for probity in public life, ridding the polity of criminalisation, gender equality and a campaign to check population growth.
- September 21** — Mr. Kalyan Singh of Bharatiya Janata Party takes over as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.
- September 23** — Indian Prime Minister Mr. I. K. Gujral and his Pakistani counterpart Mr. Nawaz Sharif hold talks in New York to discuss the ongoing efforts in improving bilateral ties.
- September 24** — Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral, addresses the 52nd session of UN General Assembly.
- October 1** — Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral, and South African President, Mr. Nelson Mandela, hold talks on wide-ranging issues.



- October 10** — Prime Minister Mr. I. K. Gujral reaches Egypt on the last leg of his African sojourn.
- October 19** — Bahujan Samaj Party withdraws support to the Kalyan Singh led coalition government in Uttar Pradesh.
- October 20** — The Congress withdraws its unconditional support to the Rashtriya Janata Party ministry, headed by Shankarsingh Vaghela, in Gujarat.
- November 8** — Crucial excerpts of the Jain Commission's interim report published in a weekly magazine, raps DMK and its chief Mr. M. Karunanidhi, former Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, and Mr. Chandra Shekhar for ignoring Rajiv Gandhi's security needs.
- November 12** — The Supreme Court upholds a Kerala High Court judgement declaring 'bandhs' organised by any political party or trade union as unconstitutional and illegal."
- November 13** — The newly formed Dilip Parikh ministry in Gujarat wins the vote of confidence.
- November 20** — The Jain Commission interim report and action taken report tabled in both Houses of Parliament.
- November 24** — The Speaker, Mr. P. A. Sangma, adjourns the Lok Sabha 'Sine die'.
- November 28** — Congress withdraws support to the United Front government. The Prime Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral submits the resignation of his Ministry to the President.
- December 4** — The eleventh Lok Sabha is dissolved. The new House to be constituted before March 15, 1998.
- December 11** — The President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, urges the Election Commission to take all possible measures to hold free fair and peaceful elections to the Lok Sabha.
- December 12** — The Election Commission announces fresh norms saying that no new party would be registered after announcement of the poll schedule nor splits in parties will be recognised.
- Rashtriya Janata Dal President and former Chief Minister, Laloo Prasad Yadav, is released on bail after remaining in judicial custody for 134 days in infamous fodder scam case.



- December 15** — The Janata Dal unit in Orissa splits with a majority group floating a regional party called the "Biju Janata Dal", with Mr. Nabin Patnaik as its President.
- December 16** — President Mr. K. R. Narayanan asks Chief Election Commissioner Mr. MS Gill and Election Commissioner Mr. G. V. G. Krishnamurty to end feud.
- December 17** — All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham General Secretary and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Ms. J. Jayalalitha opts for a tie-up with the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- December 22** — The Congress Party expels West Bengal leader Ms. Mamata Banerjee from its rolls.
- December 24** — The Himachal Pradesh Assembly is dissolved on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.
- December 25** — Gujarat Governor Mr. Krishnapal Singh dissolves the State Assembly in accordance with Chief Minister, Mr. Dilip Parikh's, recommendation.
- December 30** — The CBI seeks Assam Governor Lt. Gen. (retd.) S. K. Sinha's sanction to prosecute Chief Minister Prafulla Kumar Mohanta for his alleged involvement in the letter of credit scandal.

ECONOMIC EVENTS

1947

August 15 — Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty was made the 1st Finance Minister in independent India's first Cabinet.

October 15 — The Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Mehr Chand Mahajan complained to the British Government that Pakistan has violated the Stand Still Agreement by imposing economic blockade on the state.

November 12 — Government of India announced the formation of Air India International Ltd. with an authorised capital of Rs 70,000,000 and an initial paid up capital of Rs. 20,000,000.

December 10 — Agreement for avoidance of double taxation of income between India and Pakistan. (Ministry of Finance Notification No. 28) was signed.

December 12 — Financial agreement between India and Pakistan was announced in Indian Parliament by Sardar Patel. Pakistan was to get Rs. 750,000,000 from the balance of the cash of the undivided India.

December 14 — Various types of merger agreements were executed by the states.

December 20 — The Indian Government declared Pakistan as a foreign territory for export of raw jute products.

December 22 — Tibetan Trade Mission led by Hipon Sha Kalpa arrived in Calcutta to study the possibilities of promoting Indo Tibetan trade.

December 27 — Wheat agreement signed with Australia.



1963

- January 1** — Air Vice Marshal Jaswant Singh died.
- January 2** — President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Utkal University Campus at Bhubaneswar.
- January 4** — 42 Persons killed and over 100 injured in a collision between the Oudh—Tirhat Mail and a passenger train at Umeshnagar of the North-Eastern Railway.
- January 7** — First UNESCO Club in the country inaugurated at Madras.
- January 11** — Government of India constituted a committee to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of studies in Pure Ayurved.
- January 22** — The national library for the blind, the first national institution of its kind, set up at Dehradun.
- January 31** — Government decided to designate the peacock as the National Bird of India.
- February 10** — Government announced its biggest single loan Scholarship scheme, under which over Rs. 20,000 poor students will be able to receive college education every year.
- February 14** — A high level 2,097 feet road bridge across the river Mahananda at Dingraghat linking Bihar and West Bengal by an all-weather road opened by the Union Minister for Transport and communications.
- March 11** — A symposium on the criteria for guidance in the selection of sites for the construction of reactors and nuclear research Centres organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency began in Bombay.
- March 20** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Central training Institute near Chembur, Bombay.
- March 22** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the CIBA Research Centre at Goregaon, Bombay.
- March 23** — Indian Mountaineering Foundation announced the award of its first gold medal for achievements in mountaineering to Sonam Gyatso.

- March 30** — Oil India's crude conditioning plant at Naharkatiya, Assam, the first of its kind in the World, began operation.
- March 31** — Government of India accepted the view of the joint Indo-American team on agricultural education that at least one Home Science College be set up in each state.
- April 8** — Union Government approved the setting up of two units to survey and collect potent medicinal plants on the Shivalik range of the Himalayas and the Kumaon Hills.
- April 14** — Rahul Sanskrityan, eminent linguist, scholar and historian died at Darjeeling.
- April 24** — Regional office of the World Health Organisation inaugurated in New Delhi.
- April 26** — Union Government set up a Drinking Water Supply Board with Balwantry Mehta as Chairman.
- April 27** — Official Language Bill, seeking to extend the use of English for official purposes beyond January 1965 passed by the Lok Sabha.
- April 28** — Foundation stone laid at Kursela Ghat in North Bihar of the 3,335 feet long bridge across the Kosi.
- April 29** — Summary of the recommendations made by the Sri Prakasa Committee on the use of simple form of Hindi in AIR news bulletins placed before the Lok Sabha.
- May 7** — India defeated Japan to win the Eastern Zone Davis Cup championship in Tokyo.
- May 14** — Central Board of Education approved a scheme of studies and Syllabi for the All-India Higher Secondary Examination to be held from 1966.
- May 19** — Union Government revised the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958.
- May 22** — 'Rohini' a glider made at the Aircraft manufacturing Depot of the IFA, successfully flown in Kanpur.
- May 25** — UNICEF aided dairy with an hourly capacity to receive and wash 1,500 cans of milk and pasteurise 40,800 litres opened in Bombay.



- June 3** — All 29 passengers aboard an Indian Airlines Dakota Killed when it crashed in flames near the Sarna railway station, five miles from Pathankot.
- June 8** — Foundation of the steel smelting shop of Alloy Steel Project laid in Durgapur.
- June 12** — Prime Minister laid the foundation of the Rubber Research Centre at Triuvottiyur near Madras.
- June 22** — Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, laid the foundation of the College of Naturopathy in Calcutta.
- June 24** — Union Minister for Transport and Communications Jagjivan Ram inaugurated the National Telex service in New Delhi linking subscribers in the four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.
- June 30** — Indian film 'Two Daughters' was awarded David O. Selzmick's Golden Laurer at Berlin for the non-American best film serving international understanding.
- July 1** — First international telex service from Calcutta to USA and the Philippines inaugurated.
- July 5** — Foundation laid for the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore.
- July 14** — Report of the team of experts on mass communication sponsored by the Ford Foundation published.
- July 21** — President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Hyderabad.
- July 23** — Prime minister Nehru laid the corner stone for the new Rs. 1 crore building to house the Salar Jung Museum at Baradari, Hyderabad.
- August 6** — Indian Film Festival began in Moscow.
- August 8** — First report of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Social Education Published.
- August 12** — Electronic Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Homi. J. Bhaba constituted.

- August 17** — Union Government floated an entirely state owned united company in the public sector called the Ceronautics India Limited for the manufacture of MIG supersonic and other type of aircraft.
- August 29** — First session of the Regional Co-ordinating Committee of UNESCO for the Reading Materials Project began in New Delhi.
- September 2** — Severe earthquake claimed a heavy toll of life in Badgam Tehsil of Kashmir valley.
- September 6** — Parambikulam Aliyer hydro-electric project inaugurated at Aliyarnagar, 40 miles from Coimbatore.
- September 8** — Natwar Singh of India unanimously elected reporter of the UN special committee on colonialism.
- September 14** — Delhi College of Engineering and Technology renamed the Indian Institute of Technology.
- September 17** — Rs. 86 Lakh Cauvery Bridge opened at Tiruchi by the Madras Chief Minister.
- September 24** — According to a news despatch, the Indian designed semiautomatic rifle has gone into production at the Ichapore Rifle Factory near Calcutta.
- September 29** — National Herald, Lucknow, celebrated its Silver Jubilee.
- October 1** — Indian Textile industry switched over to the Metric system.
- October 3** — Vijaya, the famous 44.55 carat diamond sold by auction at Panna, Madhyapradesh for Rs. 4,12,132,05.
- October 6** — India defeated Britain 2-0 on the last day of the international field hockey festival at Lyons, France and gained top position on the unofficial table.
- October 7** — Prime Minister inaugurated the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi.
- October 16** — Discontinuance of page cuts imposed on daily newspapers at the commencement of the current licensing year announced.

- October 22** — Prime Minister Nehru formally dedicated the Bhakra Dam to the Nation on completion of the 740 feet high Dam.
- October 30** — Vice President inaugurated the Children's Art Carnival, a gift to Indian children from the Asiatic Society and International Council of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in New Delhi.
- November 6** — Report on waste-lands of India and the Reclamation Measures of the Planning Commission's Committee on Natural Resources released.
- November 14** — First National Metallurgists Day inaugurated.
- November 28** — Prime Minister Nehru addressed the annual session of the Society of International Law in New Delhi.
- December 5** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Indian Film Exhibition held in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Film Industry in Bombay.
- December 18** — Family Planning Day observed.
- December 22** — Vice President addressed the silverjubilee session of the Indian Political Science Association.

1964

- January 3** — First Indian-manufactured diesel locomotive commissioned at Banaras.
- January 8** — India's second rocket launched, successfully from Thumba, Kerala.
- January 26** — Awards of Padma Vibhushan presented to Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar, and Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj, an eminent Sanskrit Scholar.
- Param Vir Chakra awarded to Subedar Joginder Singh and Maj. Shaitan Singh posthumously and Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa.
- January 30** — First Avro-748 II aircraft made successful maiden flight.
- February 2** — Assam's second longest railway bridge over the river Subansiri declared open.

February 13 — Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption submitted its special report.

March 4 — An IAF 'Pairchild Packet' exploded in flight and plunged into the Hoogly river immediately after take-off from IAF base nearly killing all the 22 persons aboard.

March 11 — A high altitude three stage composite rocket successfully fired by the Defence Research and Development Organisation from the Chandipore sea range.

April 1 — Arjuna Awards for the year 1963 presented to Ashok Singh Malik (Golf), Maj. Thakur Kishan Singh (Polo), G. Andhalkar (Wrestling), Miss. Stephanie D. Souza (Athletics), Subimal Chuni Goswami (Football), Kamineni Eswara Rao (Weight lifting), Charanjit Singh (Hockey).

April 17 — Jagjit Singh, first Asian, selected for Kalinga Prize for 1963 for popularising science.

April 20 — Mahalanobis Committee report on Concentration of Economic Power published.

May 8 — India signed agreement with a US firm for building atomic power unit at Tarapore.

May 22 — Bihar Chief Minister laid the foundation stone of the Kathara coal washery of the National Coal Development corporation (NCDC) at Kathara, near Hazaribagh. It is the biggest coal washery in India.

May 22 — Foundation stone laid for two dams across the Krishna Rivers at Alamatti and Narayanpur 40 miles apart, which together is known as the Upper Krishna Project.

June 10 — Hundreds of houses were burnt due to large scale arson in Vijaywada.

June 11 — Two more rockets fired from Thumba station in Kerala.

June 15 — ONGC signed agreement with Russia for carrying out seismic survey of Kutch Gulf and the Madras coast.

June 24 — Executive Board of UNICEF approved fresh commitments to a number of Indian schemes in the fields of education, nutrition help and disease control.



- June 24** — Nanda Devi, 25,645 feet summit, scaled.
- June 26** — Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund formally launched.
- July 1** — Gate of Harike barrage opened to let out water to Rajasthan desert.
- July 3** — Education Ministry announced awards of Rs. 1,000 each to 27 authors for their respective books and manuscripts selected on the basis of a competition for the production of basic and cultural literature.
- July 6** — Kosi canal system inaugurated.
- July 14** — Weather rocket fired from Thumba, Kerala.
- July 15** — Foundation stone of the Rs. 7.75 Crores Hindustan Machine Tools factory was laid.
- July 29** — Union Government announced scholarship scheme for the study of Hindi by those whose mother tongue is not Hindi.
- August 16** — Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, Founder of Literary House in Lucknow, awarded the 1964 Ramon Magsaysay for international understanding.
- August 28** — Foundation stone of Magadh University of Bodhgaya laid by President Radhakrishnan.
- September 16** — Russia agreed to give 32 more MIGs and also agreed to produce them in India.
- September 22** — 17th session of the WHO regional committee for South East Asia held in New Dehli.
- September 29** — Floods in various parts of Andhra Pradesh took a toll of 200 lives in Macherla in Guntur district.
- October 2** — Nehru Agricultural University opened at Adhartal, five miles from Jabalpur in MP.
- October 8** — President of India laid foundation stone for the building of Indian school of International studies at Delhi.
- October 11** — National 'Shrma Vir' Awards instituted by Labour Ministry.
- October 23** — India won World Hockey Championship at Tokyo Olympics.

- November 5** — Tuticorin Harbour Project inaugurated by the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- November 6** — First sodium vapour rocket launched from Thumba, Kerala.
- November 14** — Nehru Memorial Museum opened.
- November 20** — Centenary of the Daily Pioneer celebrated.
- November 22** — Foundation of Pelletisation plant, the first in South-East Asia laid near Panaji, Goa.
- December 5** — Judi-Dart rocket ; the fifth of its kind to be fired from the Thumba, near Trivandrum, launched.
- December 16** — Trombay Plant started producing plutonium.
- December 20** — First long distance pipe-line for the transport of refined petroleum products between Gauhati and Siliguri commissioned.
- December 23** — About 1000 persons killed or reported missing when a tidal wave, coming in the wake of a cyclonic storm, swept over Rameshwaram island near Dhanushkodi in Madras.
- Indian Association of Geo-Hydrologists, the first of its kind in the country opened in New Delhi.
- December 28** — INS Darshak first Indian built hydrograph ship of the Indian Navy, at the Hindustan shipyard in Vishakapathnam, commissioned.

1965

- January 3** — International Conference of Educationalists of USA and India inaugurated in Delhi.
- R. Krishnan retained Asian Lawn Tennis Championship.
- January 5** — Government's decision to set up an oil refinery with an initial capacity of 2,500,000 tons a year at Haldia in West Bengal announced.
- January 8** — Foundation of Durgapur Fertilizer Factory laid by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

- January 9** — First Indian Industrial Exhibition opened at Kathmandu by king Mahendra of Nepal.
- January 15** — Baruni Oil refinery inaugurated.
- Food Corporation of India inaugurated in Madras.
- January 23** — India's first alloy and special steel plant in the public sector inaugurated at Durgapur.
- January 26** — Hindi became the official language of the union of India.
- February 2** — Second All India Advertising Conference inaugurated in Bombay.
- February 20** — Government issued consolidated orders about the playing of the full and short versions of the National Anthem.
- February 25** — Administrative Reforms Committee appointed by the Union Government.
- February 28** — Announced that Education Ministry has created one more post of National Research Professor Dr. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, an eminent Library scientist, appointed as National Professor in Library Science.
- March 6** — Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station inaugurated on the banks of Mahi River, 45 miles from Baroda.
- Special All India Hindi Convention held.
- March 18** — INS wharf, perhaps the longest alongside berth in the country commissioned in Bombay.
- April 1** — A new public sector concern called the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation registered in New Delhi.
- April 5** — Foundation stone of the second major bridge over the Mahananda river near the Nepal border laid.
- April 8** — Government decided to set up a separate department charged with the responsibility of attending grievances against the administration.
- April 13** — An IAF Dakota carrying four officers and five other defence personnel crashed in the Mokokchung area of Nagaland killing all the persons aboard.

- April 13** — Indian Embassy post office which had served Nepal since 1816, was closed down after India provided the Kingdom with an independent wireless and telegraph system through a bilateral accord of June 16, 1964.
- April 24** — Kosi Barrage inaugurated by king Mahendra of Nepal.
- April 29** — Institute of Orthopaedics inaugurated in New Delhi.
- May 17** — Centenary of International Telecommunications Union celebrated.
- May 21** — Government approved in principle a phased programme of setting up a TV network in India and a daily two-hour television service in Delhi.
- National Awards for Distinguished and Meritorious Services given away by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- May 22** — Indian expedition consisting mainly of students climbed Chandra Parbat (22,072 feet).
- Indian mountaineers scaled the Everest second time.
- May 24** — Indian expedition atop Mount Everest a third time.
- May 28** — Biggest ever disaster in the history of Indian Coal mines claimed 275 lives in an explosion at Dhori colliery near Dhanbad.
- May 29** — Indian Everest team set up a world record by climbing the Everest fourth time.
- May 31** — President's Gold Medal for the best feature film produced during 1964 awarded to Bengali film 'Charulata'.
- June 7** — Creation of a Department of Family Planning announced.
- June 13** — President Nassu of the United Arab Republic awarded the Order of Merit of the Republic (First Class) to R. K. Karanjia, editor of Blitz.
- June 16** — Kandror, one of the tallest bridges in the world, which spans the biggest man-made lake, Govindsagar, in Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh, opened.
- July 5** — Two new medals called 'Ladakh 1962' and 'NEFA 1962' were instituted for Military Service.



- July 10** — NCC college for women inaugurated at Gwalior.
- August 5** — Jaya Prakash Narayan awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.
- August 13** — Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, freedom fighter, awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.
- August 15** — A daily television service began in New Delhi.
- August 17** — Indian Institute of Mass Communication opened in Delhi by Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
- September 16** — Government prohibited the use of kerosene for any purpose other than cooking and illumination.
- October 5** — Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture set up a Central Fisheries Corporation.
- October 18** — Work on Godavari Irrigation Project inaugurated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- October 20** — President inaugurated the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla.
- October 27** — Government of India signed an agreement with USSR for Soviet assistance in setting up the Institute of Russian studies.
- November 3** — Press Council Bill passed by Lok Sabha.
- President inaugurated Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Wardha.
- November 14** — "Soviet Land" announced 'Nehru Award' to Indians for best works in Literature, journalism and paintings dedicated to the cause of world peace and friendship between India and the Soviet Union.
- November 16** — Women's Voluntary Service in New Delhi inaugurated.
- November 21** — 4,616 foot-long Sone, Barrage-cum-road bridge inaugurated at Indrapuri near Dehri-on-sone in Bihar.
- November 25** — G. L. Nanda inaugurated a three day seminar on "Juvenile Delinquency and Role of the Police".
- December 9** — World Hindu Religions Convention began in New Delhi.



December 17 — UAR film festival opened in New Delhi.

December 29 — First Indian made tank, Vijayanta, rolled off the assembly lines at the Avadi Heavy Vehicles Factory near Madras.

1966

January 1 — 113 Army officers and men got awards for gallantry.

January 5 — Government set up an Administrative Reforms Commission to examine Public Administration.

Invention Promotion Board decided to award prize for outstanding invention by Indian nationals.

January 6 — 6th Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage inaugurated in New Delhi.

January 8 — Bimal Roy, the noted film director, died.

January 11 — Indian High Commission Spokesman said in London that India had asked for the restoration of the Kohinoor diamond to India so that it could be placed in the national museum in New Delhi.

Bharat Ratna award announced for Lal Bahadur Shastri, Ex-Prime Minister posthumously.

January 16 — New Organisation named Indo-Pakistan Friendship Association formed in New Delhi.

January 24 — An Air India Boeing-707 airliner Kanchenjunga crashed in a snow storm on Mt. Blanc in the Alps killing all the 117 person including H. J. Bhaba, Chairman Atomic Energy Commission.

January 26 — Padma Vibhushan was awarded to Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay.

January 28 — Violent incidents took place in several parts of Kerala, marked the one day Kerala Bandh, called by all political parties to protest against the reduction in rice ration in the state.

February 5 — Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi dedicated to the nation Asia's longest road bridge over the Sone river at Dehri in



Shahbad district of Bihar. It is 10,044 feet long and is named Jawahar Setu.

February 6 — Madurai University inaugurated.

February 15 — 3-up Assam Mail met with an accident between Kamarbandhali and Farketing on the Mariani-Farketing section of the Northern Frontier Railway at about 9.30 p.m. killing 37 persons and injuring 52 persons.

February 21 — Tata Institute of Fundamental Research decided to instal one of the largest radio telescope in the world at Ootacamud early in 1967.

February 22 — An Indian Air Force aircraft 'Toofani' hit the radar at Borjhar airport, about 14 miles form Gauhati, exploded and crashed in flames in a residential area killing at least 10 persons, injuring 12 persons and 7 persons were reported missing.

March 3 — Announced in New Delhi that at least 23 nations and international organisations besides USA had offered food aid to India to meet the situation created by drought.

March 9 — Enquiry Committee on small newspapers recommended the amendment of Article 19(2) of the Constitution to make it possible to reintroduce price-page schedule.

March 12 — Paradeep Port, the deepest draft port declared open.

March 18 — Forty five flight navigators of Air-India began strike, forcing the management to cancel all flights.

March 22 — 22nd Annual Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) opened in New Delhi.

March 27 — Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed the State Official Language Bill providing for the use of Telugu as the language for official purpose and for transaction of business in the state Legislature.

New Building of the Central Institute of English inaugurated in Hyderabad.

April 3 — First India made computer commissioned in the Jadavpur University Campus.



- April 6** — Mihir Sen (36) became the first Indian ever to swim across the Palk Straits, separating India and Ceylon.
- April 15** — Council of Scientific and Industrial Research approved in Principle 237 national research projects.
- Renowned painter Nanda Lal Bose died.
- April 18** — An all-women expedition led by Miss Puspa Athavale scaled Mt. Kaktang (20,166 feet high) in Western Sikkim.
- April 23** — Due to an explosion which blasted the Tinsukia New Jalpaiguri passenger train at Diphu Station on the Lumding-Mariani sector of the North-East Frontier Railway, 56 persons were killed and 120 injured.
- May 1** — Marathi language became official language of Maharashtra.
- May 2** — Indo-US conference of distinguished scientists and educationists began in New Delhi.
- May 3** — Rev. Michael Scott, British Member of Nagaland Peace Mission, asked to leave the country.
- May 9** — President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Gokhale Birth Centenary celebrations at Poona.
- May 16** — Report of the Chanda Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media or Radio and Television presented to parliament.
- May 25** — President awarded Gold Medal to 'Chemmeen' (Malayalam) the best feature film produced in 1965.
- May 26** — Dr. Vikram Sarabhai appointed Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.
- June 2** — Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi declared open the bridge over the Sarayu, connecting Lucknow and Barauni.
- June 5** — Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Trust set up.
- June 17** — President Radhakrishnan promulgated an ordinance making any person or association preaching or working for secession of a part of the country liable to punishment in the form of fine and imprisonment for a term extending upto 10 years.



- June 25** — Gujarat University Girls expedition team scaled Gangotri (21, 890 ft, high).
- June 26** — Statutory censorship imposed in India for the first time since independence.
- June 29** — Education Commission submitted 1,500 page report to the Government, suggesting a modification of the three-language formula, leaving it to the students to choose voluntarily between Hindi and English as one of the three languages he, would have to learn at school level.
- July 4** — Press Council of India constituted Tribunal, Justice J. K. Madholkar, a judge of the Supreme Court, nominated as Chairman.
- July 21** — Ranchi-Baharagora section of National Highway No. 33 in Bihar opened.
- July 27** — President Radhakrishnan inaugurated platinum jubilee celebration of the Malayala Manorama, a leading Malayalam daily, of Kottayam.
- July 29** — Hindi Salakhar Samiti decided to set up a new committee directly under the Prime Minister to co-ordinate efforts for the propagation of Hindi.
- August 9** — New famine codes providing for greater state participation in relief operations replaced old ones of pre-independence days.
- August 21** — In a reponse to a call by All-India Teachers Association, 51 teachers started fast for 24 hours outside the Parliament to express their dissatisfaction over the recommendation of Education Commission.
- August 28** — Report of Education Commission released. The Commission opposed the adoption of Hindi as the common medium of higher education in all parts of India.
- September 5** — Birth day of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was observed as Teacher's Day all over the country.
- September 12** — Mihir Sen became the first person to swim the Dardanelles when he successfully swam from the Marmora sea to the Aegean sea.
- September 23** — Cochin Refinery inaugurated by Prime Minister.



- September 26** — 674 km oil pipe linking Barauni refinery with Kanpur completed.
- September 27** — India announced first Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding (1965) to UN Secretary General, U. Thant.
- September 28** — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated a three day advertising conference of the Indian Society of Advertisers in New Delhi.
- October 3** — India became Eastern Zone Davis Cup Champion beating Japan (4-1).
- October 5** — A committee headed by Home Minister G. L. Nanda formed at the centre to tackle problem of student unrest.
- October 14** — 'Society for the Family of Man' of USA announced an award of \$ 5,000 for Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
- October 18** — Gujarat Oil Refinery named Koyali Oil Refinery inaugurated in Baroda by the President.
- October 18** — Three day conference of Vice-Chancellors and educationalists in New Delhi suggested setting up a machinery to remove the legitimate grievances of students.
- October 30** — Mihir Sen swam across the Panama Canal.
- November 7** — Anti-Cow Slaughter demonstration by about 1,00,000 persons held in front of Parliament House.
- November 11** — India elected to the UN Security Council, winning on the first ballot.
- November 16** — 25-member Press Council of India announced.
- November 17** — Indian Medical student, Miss Rita Faria, elected Miss World in London.
- November 20** — Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri, who was on fast to demand a ban on cow slaughter, arrested.
- December 1** — Election Commission announced the list of symbols for the recognised political parties and independent candidates.
- December 7** — Five important river bridges connecting the 170 mile road between Cuttack and Bihar border on the projected Calcutta-Madras Highway no. 5.



December 10 — High jumper Bhim Singh won a gold medal at the fifth Asian Games in Bangkok.

December 12 — First meeting of the Press Council opened in New Delhi.

December 17 — Sant Fateh Singh began a 10 day fast, to be followed by self-immolation on 27 December, protesting against the injustice on Punjabi Suba.

December 19 — Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting accepted the Chanda Committee recommendations for introducing commercial broadcasts on All India Radio.

December 21 — India snatched Asian Games Hockey title from Pakistan in Bangkok.

December 24 — Agricultural Commodities Export Committee set up.

1967

January 4 — Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik, began delivery of MIG aircraft.

January 10 — Radha Binod Pal, eminent international jurist died.

January 13 — Samachar Bharati, a multi-lingual news agency, inaugurated in New Delhi.

January 23 — India's first graphite plant commissioned at Durgapur.

February 9 — Vikram Sarabhai elected chairman of UN Panel on Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes.

April 12 — UN Secretary General, U. Thant, received first Nehru-Award for International Understanding.

May 4 — India won the International Hockey Tournament at Madrid defeating Spain by 1-0.

May 11 — Tara Shankar Bannerjee got Jnanpith Award for literature.

August 31 — Satyajit Ray received the Magsaysay Award.

October 12 — Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (57) passed away.

- October 19** — Prof. C. V. Raman elucidated his new theory on concept of wave motion in respect of vision and dim light.
- November 1** — Commercial advertising on All India Radio started in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.
- November 22** — Master Tara Singh (84) died.
- December 16** — Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's relics received in New Delhi.
- December 29** — Pandit Onkarnath Thakur, noted musician died.

1968

- February 2** — Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi dedicated Thumba Rocket Launching Station in Trivandrum to United Nations for international co-operation in space study.
- March 12** — Indian cricket team won their first 'rubber' against New Zealand.
- March 16** — Chief Minister of Northern region states decided to set up an enlarged wheat zone for the Northern region comprising Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.
- April 4** — P. M. Indira Gandhi, inaugurated construction of Rs. 670 crores Bokaro Steel Plant.
- April 23** — Celebrated musician, Bade Ghulam Ali Khan died.
- May 27** — Central government decided to constitute two new All-India services, the Indian Medical Health Services and the Indian Agricultural Services.
- May 27** — Second Jawahar Lal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1966 awarded to Rev. Martin Luther King posthumously.
- October 15** — Commercial Broadcasting Service inaugurated in Calcutta.
- October 16** — Dr. Hargobind Khurana awarded Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine.



October 21 — Silver Jubilee of Azad Hind Fauj (INA) celebrated throughout the country; special postage stamp issued.

November 1 — 'Hatey Bazare' a Bengali film won the President's gold medal for the best feature film produced in 1967.

1969

January 5 — First MIG-21 engine was delivered from the factory at Koraput.

January 21 — First Indian built electronic digital computer commissioned.

February 16 — Mirza Ghalib centenary stamp released.

April 5 — First India built tanker for Navy launched.

May 17 — Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan chosen for 1967 Nehru Award for International Understanding.

July 9 — Lion was chosen National Animal of India by Board of Wild Life.

July 21 — AIR's Youth Programme Yuva Vani, inaugurated.

September 9 — All India News Editors Conference submitted memorandum to PM on freedom of press.

September 18 — India and USA signed an agreement under which India will take advantage of NASA satellite for television experiment.

September 22 — All India Radio's first super power medium wave transmitter was commissioned at Mogra, 60 km. from Calcutta.

November 14 — President V. V. Giri inaugurated Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi.

November 15 — 1967 Nehru Award for International Understanding presented to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

**1970**

February 3 — Foundation stone of India's first and the world's largest coal based fertilizer plant at Talcher, Orissa laid.

1971

April 20 — India won first ever Cricket Test rubber against the West Indies.

June 25 — Leh station of All India Radio, one of the highest in the world, inaugurated in Ladakh.

1972

January 4 — Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, the first of its kind in Asia, inaugurated in New Delhi.

January 26 — A national memorial to the 'Amar Jawan' installed at India Gate, New Delhi.

January 31 — For the first time, a Skua rocket with an A-shaped payload launched successfully from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station near Trivandrum.

February 13 — National Champion Jaideep Mukherjee won the men's title of the International Lawn Tennis Championship of Asia.

March 26 — First International Sanskrit Conference inaugurated in New Delhi. Over 500 delegates from India and 25 foreign countries attended the conference.

May 4 — Film Research Foundation set up at Bombay.

May 22 — A zero energy fast reactor, the first of its type in the country started operating at the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre at Trombay.

June 3 — First modern warship build in India, INS Nilgiri Commissioned in Bombay by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

- June 10** — 'Harsha Vardhan'-the first India build luxury passenger-cum-cargo ship launched in Bombay.
- August 4** — Direct international telex service between India and Nepal inaugurated.
- August 7** — First automatic, letter press printing machine manufactured by HMT, rolled out of the assembly line.
- September 17** — Former Indian Wimbledon tennis semi-finalist Ramanathan Krishnan defeated Eduardo Cruz of the Philippines to win the Asian Invitation Tennis Championship in Singapore.
- October 2** — Bombay TV Centre Commissioned.
- November 19** — India's biggest text book printing complex in the public sector commissioned at Patna.
- December 13** — Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, produced the first agricultural plane named 'Basant'.

1973

- February 12** — Central Government revised the New Print allocation policy for 1972-73 in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement which had struck some of the provisions of the policy, announced in April 1972.
- March 16** — Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, resigned from the Cabinet accepting moral responsibility for the crash of an Indian Airlines Avro trainer aircraft in Sikanderabad, Killing all three pilots in the plane. Resignation was not accepted by the Prime Minister.
- April 19** — Supreme Court held that Section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 authorising detention of a citizen without reference to an advisory board for a period exceeding three months, but not exceeding two years, was bad law because it did not satisfy the requirement laid down in clause 7 (A) of Article 22 of the Constitution.
- April 24** — Supreme Court delivered judgement in the Fundamental Right cases ; the Court upheld Parliament's right to amend the

Constitution, including the fundamental rights but not the basic structure of framework of the Constitution.

May 7 — Foundation stone of the new capital of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar laid.

May 8 — Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (31st Amendment) Bill to increase the upper limit for representation of the States in the House from 500—525 and to decrease the existing limit for the Union Territories from 25 to 20 (the existing representation for Union Territories was earlier only 16)

August 16 — More than 1000 underground Nagas, both army and civilians belonging to 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' with huge arms and ammunitions, surrendered themselves before the Governor.

November 1 — New names of the State of Mysore and the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, i.e. Karnataka and Lakshadweep respectively came into force.

1974

January 31 — First steel smelting shop at Bokaro Steel Plant, designed to produce 17 lakh tonnes of crude steel annually commissioned.

February 19 — Oil struck at a depth of 962 metres in the first well drilled by 'Sagar Samrat' in the Bombay High Structure.

March 17 — India's first Lion Safari Park declared open at the Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad.

May 5 — Mangalore declared a major port.

June 22 — The 21,800 DWT M. V. 'Jag Doot' the biggest ship so far built in India, launched at Hindustan Shipyard in Visakhapatnam by the Minister for Shipping and Transport, Kamlapati Tripathi.

June 26 — India's biggest thermal power station at Koradi near Nagpur started generating power.

September 20 — 'Parapiedic Home', the first of its kind in Asia for total rehabilitation of critically disabled Jawans, opened at Kirkee near Poona.



- October 20** — India's widest flyover inaugurated at New Delhi.
- December 5** — Government decided to lift ban on political donations by companies. The companies would be free subject to statutory limits, to contribute to the coffers of political parties.
- December 10** — India's first high powered sophisticated Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) commissioned at the old Juhu airport in Bombay.

1975

- January 15** — 'The Statesman' celebrated its centenary.
- January 17** — India's first micro-computer, Moscal 1080 ps, launched in New Delhi.
- February 12** — India declared as one of the countries in the world that has eradicated small pox.
- March 15** — India won Third World Cup hockey tournament at Kuala Lumpur, defeating Pakistan 2-1.
- March 23** — Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. manufactured a 236-MW steam turbine, biggest in the country so far for the Kalpakkam nuclear power station.
- April 15** — First general cargo berth at Paradip port formally opened.
- April 19** — 'Aryabhata', the first Indian satellite, launched from Soviet Union. India took control of Aryabhata on April 22.
- May 9** — India's first electric typewriter released by The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, a public sector undertaking.
- May 24** — First public sector rubber processing unit opened at Vettilappara in Kerala.
- May 26** — First all-women printing press inaugurated in Delhi.
- June 19** — Press Trust of India and Prensa Latina of Cuba started exchanging news ; marking the first news exchange link-up between India and Latin America.
- August 9** — Calcutta TV Centre inaugurated.

- August 15** — Madras TV Centre commissioned.
- September 21** — First oil well spudded in Bengal basin at mid-night of September 21-22.
- October 10** — Oil struck in very first well drilled in Bay of Bengal, 130 km east of Balasore in Orissa.
- October 10** — Satyajit Ray chosen by British Federation of Film Societies as the most distinguished international film director of the last half century.
- November 23** — Vijay Amrithraj won the Indian Grand Prix Tennis Championship at Calcutta, defeating Manuel Orantes of Spain.
- December 6** — First micro-computer system, wholly designed by Indian engineers, inaugurated in New Delhi.

1976

- January 1** — Commercial advertisement introduced on TV stations.
- January 23** — Lost city of Kapilavastu (where Buddha spent 29 years of his life) found in the recent excavation.
- February 20** — Asia's largest seismic processing Computer Centre opened at Institute of Petroleum Exploration DehraDun.
- April 1** — Television separated from Radio. A separate corporation called Doordarshan (Television India) set up.
- April 16** — Minimum marriage age for boys and girls raised to 21 and 18 respectively.
- April 19** — Aryabhata India's first satellite, successfully completed year long operation.
- June 9** — Economic Times Calcutta edition released.
- September 18** — India and Bangladesh signed in Calcutta maps and documents on the demarcations of boundary between the two countries.
- November 8** — The West Bengal Government nationalised the 95 year old Calcutta Tramways Company, the management of which was taken over in 1967.

**1977**

- January 25** — Bengal retained Santosh Trophy, in Patna, beating Maharashtra by a single goal in the National Football Championship.
- May 9** — Mohan Bagan lifted the Beighton Cup, beating Western Railway (Bombay) by an aggregate of 3-2 in the double legfinal in Calcutta.
- May 19** — Insurance scheme for all Central Government employees announced.
- June 15** — Atomic Energy Commission reconstituted.
- August 1** — White Paper on Misuse of Mass Media presented to Parliament.
- October 2** — Rural Community Health Service scheme launched.
- October 19** — First Asian International Stamp Exhibition held from 19-23 October in Bangalore.

1978

- March 2** — After Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha approves the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, 1978 to raise the age of marriage for both boys and girls.
- May 16** — The Parliament, at its joint session passes the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill.
- August 7** — A tripartite agreement on utilization of water resources of the Subarnarekha river basin signed by Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.
- August 10** — Court decides on lifting control on prices, movement and distribution of sugar from 16 August.
- August 11** — Delhi's claim for Statehood introduced in Lok Sabha as a Bill.
- August 16** — Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal announced.



November 9 — President promulgates an ordinance empowering the Union government to take over sugar mills which do not start crushing cane by 15th November or have cane arrears in excess of 10% of the 1977-78 dues on that date.

1979

January 6 — A rocket 'Rohini 200' launched from Thumba experimentally for facilitation in weather forecasting.

January 31 — An ordinance promulgated to provide for the appointment of a one-man tribunal by Government to decide the question of fixation or revision of wages of newspaper employees (working journalists and non-journalists) in the country.

February 26 — First report of the committee on Land Reforms presented to the Lok Sabha District and Session Judge of Delhi finds former Information and Broadcasting Minister, V.C Shukla and Sanjay Gandhi guilty of criminal conspiracy to destroy the film "Kissa Kursi Ka".

August 12 — Hundreds of people die due to flood in Gujarat.

August 21 — Mother Teresa receives the Nobel Prize for Peace.

October 5 — President promulgates Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities ordinance, 1979.

October 8 — Jay Prakash Narayan dies in his house at Patna.

October 9 — Supreme Court order a general stay of execution of all death sentences throughout the country until further order.

1980

January 15 — Union Cabinet decides to extend reservations of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha and State assemblies for 10 years by amending the Constitution.

January 30 — Mother Teresa receives The "Bharat Ratna" Award.

- April 2** — President nominates Khushwant Singh eminent journalist and Nargis Dutt, former cine actress to the Rajya Sabha.
- April 11** — Supreme Court upholds the constitutional validity of the special courts Act. 1979 and acquits V. C. Sukla and Sanjay Gandhi of "all the charges" of criminal conspiracy and various other offences in respect of the negative and positive print of "Kissa Kursi Ka".
- April 14** — A textile mill fitter from Baroda Ram Bhul Chand Lalwani, allegedly makes an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- April 24** — The Head of the Nirankari religious sect Baba Gurcharan Singh shot dead in New Delhi.
- June 23** — Sanjay Gandhi General Secretary of Congress dies of an air crash.
- July 29** — India wins Olympic Gold medal in hockey.
- August 16** — 16 people die in a mishap in football match played in Eden Gardens.
- September 19** — Government constitutes high power legal aid committee headed by Justice Bhagwati of Supreme Court to draw up a scheme for free legal aid to poor.
- September 23** — The President promulgates the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment ordinance to enable administration to deal with habitual criminals and those creating enmity between different groups.
- October 9** — Former Union Deputy Minister Shyamdhar Mishra gets life imprisonment for murder.
- Fire destroys Jammu Kashmir Assembly of Srinagar.
- October 28** — In second phase of Assam agitation blockade of jute and timber restarts.
- November 3** — Supreme Court decides citizens can enforce their fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution against Government companies.
- November 14** — Supreme Court upholds the constitutional validity of reservation of jobs for members of the scheduled castes

and scheduled tribes for initial recruitment and at the stage of promotions.

December 1 — Supreme Court orders inquiry into the reported blinding of prisoners in Bhagalpur Jail.

Rajya Sabha passes Bill to improve moving conditions of Supreme Court and High Court judges.

1981

January 4 — Supreme Court asks Bihar Government to release all the under trial prisoners on bail, who have been in jail for more than 5 years.

January 9 — 1981 census begins all over the country except in Assam and Jammu Kashmir.

March 7 — Urdu Gets official status in Uttar Pradesh.

March 12 — Government decides to set up a commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) to formulate the policies and programmes for new and renewable sources of energy. The Commission to be headed by M. K. Menon.

April 1 — Anti reservation violence erupts in Gujarat.

April 2 — A National Committee on Environmental Planning set up with B. B. Vohra as Chairman.

April 18 — Bihar Government declares Urdu as second official language.

June 29 — Amrit Raj Brothers-Anand and Vijay-enter the quarter finals of men's doubles of Wimbledon Championship.

July 5 — Meghalaya Government decides to seal the 443 km long border with Bangladesh to check infiltration.

July 27 — Government through a Presidential Ordinance called the Essential Service Maintenance Ordinance, assumes Power to prohibit strikes in any essential service and to hold summary trial for offences.

August 4 — Supreme Court uphold the Essential Service Maintenance Act.



September 20 — Violence erupts in Amritsar as Sant. Jarnail Singh Vindranwale surrenders to police.

September 29 — Boeing 737 with 117 passengers hijacked by Khalisthan's militants.

December 22 — Lok Sabha adopts Aligarh Muslim University Bill, restoring minority character to the institution.

1982

February 7 — The Central Government notifies a list of 16 categories of essential supplies and services whose disruption would entail detention under the National Security Act.

February 19 — Shivaji Ganeshan, noted film actor and Prof. Asima Chatterjee, a noted scientist nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

March 19 — Acharya J. B. Kripalini, 94, a veteran Gandhian and an eminent freedom fighter dies at Ahmedabad.

April 30 — Mondal Commission of Backward Classes recommends 27% central and state Government jobs should be secured for backward classes.

July 16 — Centre is to set up family courts to deal with dowry deaths and crimes against women.

July 25 — A National Water Development Agency is set up to undertake surveys and investigations for the development of Peninsular Rivers.

July 27 — Parliament passes Bill authorizing the use of eyes, the ear drums and ear bones of deceased persons for therapeutic purpose.

August 10 — Lok Sabha passes the Bill making significant change in Motor Vehicle's Act, 1939.

October 1 — Motor Vehicles Act comes into force facilitating the payment of compensations to victims of accidents.

October 11 — Lok Sabha approved Drugs and Cosmetics Bill 1982 providing stringent punishment to manufacturers of spurious and substandard drugs.



- October 20** — Prof. Mukunda Mondal, 39, a CPI (M) member of Lok Sabha dies in New Delhi.
- November 5** — Parliament approves two bills for life imprisonment to hijackers.
- November 10** — The 110 year old system of administration came to an end in Andaman and Nicobar Islands when farewell was given to its last Chief Commissioners.
- November 15** — Acharya Vinoba Bhave, 88 dies at Paunar, Maharashtra.

1983

- January 2** — Press Council of India calls for the codification of the privilege of Parliament and Assemblies in the interest of freedom of press.
- March 29** — Piloo Modi, 57, veteran Parliamentarian and Janata Party leader dies in New Delhi.
- April 7** — The Prime Minister appoints a committee of secretaries to examine recommendation of Mondal Commission.
- May 19** — In Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir Pradesh Congress head quarters is set on fire by a mob.
- July 15** — Punjab and Himachal Pradesh reach an agreement on sharing Shahnchar water.
- July 21** — The Bihar Assembly unanimously withdraws the Bihar Press Bill.
- July 22** — The Supreme Court decline to grant general stay on hanging all over the country.
- September 23** — A three judge Bench of Supreme Court unanimously upholds hanging by rope as a constitutional method of executing death penalty.
- September 29** — 9th Asian Games concludes at Delhi.
- December 9** — The Supreme Court upholds the detention order against Akali Dal (T) leader Jagdev Singh Talwandi.



December 20 — Babbar Khalsa owns responsibility for the killing of 35 Nirankaris since 1981.

1984

January 9 — N. T. Rama Rao survives a murder attempt at Hyderabad.

February 7 — The Supreme Court lays down strict guidelines for adoption of Indian children for foreign parents.

February 9 — The SGPC and Golden Temple authorities refuse to surrender their "excess" fire arms to the police.

February 16 — The Supreme Court rules that an MLA is not a public servant under Indian Penal Code.

March 4 — The Punjab Government declares Amritsar Gurdaspur and Kapurthala except Pathankot and Phagwara teshsils as disturbed areas vesting para military forces and the state police with special powers to arrest and search without warrants in the wake of mounting terrorist activities.

March 7 — Punjab Government decides to employ flying squads in these distrubed areas.

April 3 — Dr V.N. Tewari, a Congress (I) member of Rajya Sabha shot dead in Chandigarh.

Punjab declared a dangerously disturbed area under Armed Forces (Special Power) Act 1983, for three months.

April 4 — Chandigarh aslo declared a disturbed state.

April 30 — Government rules out the demand of separate personal laws for Sikhs only.

April 3 — Rakesh Sharma goes to space in Russian space shuttle.

May 23 — Bachendri Pal climbs Everest peak as first Indian Woman.

June 5 — Extremists firing at the security forces from inside the Golden Temple step up their fire power by the use of mortars and medium machine guns on the second day of the deployment of the Army to stamp out terrorism in Punjab.



- June 6** — Security forces recover bullet-riddled bodies of J.S Bhindranwale and President of outlawed All India Sikh Students Federation Amrik Singh from Golden Temple Complex.
- June 8** — Huge amount of arms seized from Golden Temple complex by Army.
- August 26** — Boeing 733 hijacked with 68 passengers
- September 25** — First underground railway starts in Calcutta.
- October 31** — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi shot dead by her two security guards in the compound of her residence in New Delhi.
- Violence erupts in various states as news of the assassination of Indira Gandhi spreads.
- November 1** — Shoot-at-sight order is issued in the union territory of Delhi following widespread incidents of arson and looting.
- December 4** — In Bhopal, tragedy of the decade takes place as a gas leakage from the factory of Union Carbide Company causes death of over 3000 people injuring and crippling over 10,000.

1985

- April 23** — The Supreme Court rules that a Muslim husband must provide maintenance allowance to his divorced wife.
- June 6** — Trial of Indira Gandhi assassination case begins in the court of Additional Session Judge Mahesh Chandra at the Tihar Jail, New Delhi.
- August 6** — Baba Amte receives Magsaysay Award.
- August 7** — Geet Sethi wins World Billiards Championship.
- August 20** — Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Langowal is shot dead in Sherpur village Gurudwara near Sangrur in Punjab.
- September 12** — Dowry Prohibition Amendment to come into force for all Indian Nationals from 17 September.

**1986**

- January 22** — Death sentence given to Indira Gandhi's assassins by Additional District and Session's Judge Delhi.
- March 16** — Charles Shobhraj breaks away from Tihar Jail.
- April 7** — Shobhraj gets captured in Goa.
- July 3** — Ban on foreigner's entry in Punjab extended for another 3 months.
- July 6** — Jagjivan Ram, 78, dies in New Delhi.
- July 9** — Chandra Sekhar Singh, Minister of State for Petroleum, dies at 60 in New Delhi.
- August 7** — First Indian Testtube Baby born in K. E. S. hospital Mumbai.
- August 10** — General Arunkumar Shridhar Vaidya, former Chief of the Army staff, is shot dead in Pune.
- August 12** — Supreme Court in a judgement holds that no person can be forced to join singing of National Anthem if he has genuine conscientious religious objections.
- December 3** — Death sentence of assassins of Indira Gandhi confirmed by Delhi High Court.

1987

- March 7** — Sunil Gavaskar crosses 10,000 run mark in Test Cricket as the first cricketer of the world.
- April 29** — Charan Singh, 85, former Prime Minister passes away in New Delhi.
- July 30** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi escapes a murder attempt by a Sri Lankan Naval Guard in Colombo.
- August 14** — Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan receives Bharat Ratna Award.
- September 4** — Rup Kanwar, 18, burns herself in the funeral pyre of her husband as 'Sati' in Rajasthan.



October 1 — The Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Ordinance 1987 promulgated.

November 30 — Rajasthan Sati Bill 1987 becomes a Law.

1988

January 20 — Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan dies.

February 10 — 40 day long GNLF bandh begins in the town areas of Darjeeling.

April 31 — Raj Kapur receives Dadasahib Phalke Award.

May 15 — One hundred and forty persons surrender to security forces in Golden Temple complex Amritsar, among whom many were terrorists.

May 18 — All the terrorists surrender in Golden Temple complex to security forces.

July 8 — More than 100 people die in a train accident in Kerala.

July 28 — Badminton champion Syed Modi is shot dead.

August 3 — The Supreme Court acquits sub-Inspector Balbir Singh in Indira Gandhi assassination case and confirms death sentence to Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh.

October 11 — Minimum age limit for casting vote reduced to 18 years.

Famous actor director Raj Kapoor dies.

1989

March 11 — Tamil Nadu announce 20% reservation in jobs and admission to educational institutions exclusively for most backward classes and denotified communities.

May 12 — Parliament passes a Bill to enable new voters above 18 to participate in general election this year.

May 23 — INS Savitri, offshore patrol vessel built by Hindustan Shipyard for Indian Navy is launched in Visakhapatnam.



- June 16** — Election Commission calls upon all political parties to apply for resignation before 14th August as required under the Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 1988.
- July 1** — The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 replacing the 1937 Act, comes into effect.
- August 9** — Supreme Court issues notice to Board of Control for Cricket in India and Government on a petition challenging Board's decision to impose one year ban and financial sanction on six test cricketers.
- September 29** — Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly passes the U.P. Official Language (Amendment) Bill seeking to accord Urdu the status of the second official language in the state.
- October 3** — The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, forces in the agitation hit Kokrajhar district, withdrawn by Assam Government.
- October 4** — Government accords scheduled tribe's status to eight tribal communities of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh region.
- October 5** — Meera Sahib Fathima Beevi appointed the first woman judge in Supreme Court.
- November 19** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announces a special scheme for women known as Indira Mahila Yojna to create awareness of rights and privileges among women as equals in society and nation building effort.
- November 21** — Election Commission clarifies that under the Anti Defection Law a candidate once elected cannot change his party, nor can an independent member join a political party. Any such change would constitute defection.
- December 22** — Supreme Court upholds constitutional validity of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act which empowered Central Government to sign Rs. 714 crore, settlement with Union Carbide.
- December 26** — Lok Sabha passes the Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill extending by 10 years reservation of seats of SC/ST in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies along with nomination of representatives of Anglo-Indian community.

1990

- January 1** — The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is retransferred to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry from the Human Resource Development Ministry.
- April 18** — An eight-member Tripartite Committee is set up to study all aspects of the demands of the Bodos of Assam.
- April 19** — The Constitution 66th Amendment Bill, 1990, seeking to include all Land Reform Law and Ceiling on Agricultural Land Holdings in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, is introduced in the Lok Sabha
- May 31** — Rajya Sabha passes the Constitution (Sixty eight Amendment) Bill, 1990, for setting-up of a Statutory Commission for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
- July 5** — The Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act, 1990, promulgated by the Governor, Mr. Girish Saxena and a notification is also issued under the act declaring all the six districts of Kashmir Valley as 'Disturbed Areas'.
- August 7** — Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh announces in both Houses of Parliament the Government's decision to reserve 27% jobs for socially and educationally backward classes in service under the Central Government and Public Undertakings in pursuance of the Mandal Commission Recommendations.
- August 10** — Students of Delhi University protested against the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report by the Government.
- August 24** — Anti-reservation rally by the students disrupts normal life in the Capital.
- September 13** — Himachal Government invokes the National Security Act (NSA) and Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) to counter the anti-reservation agitation by its employees.
- September 19** — Anti-reservation agitations in the Capital takes a turn for the worse as a student suffers serious burn injuries when he sets himself on fire in protest against the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report.

- September 27** — The continuing anti-reservation stir claims 15 more lives in northern India as more towns in Punjab and Haryana are put under curfew.
- October 2** — Anti Mandal agitation continues to rock several parts of Northern India with bandhs, blockades and immolation attempts paralysing normal life in many area.
- October 19** — Government acquires disputed site of the Babri masjid at Ayodhya through a Presidential Ordinance. The dispute is referred to the Supreme Court.
- October 20** — The Government announces three-Point Formula for solution to the Ayodhya controversy allowing construction of the Ram Temple without demolishing the mosque.

1991

- January 25** — President R. Venkataraman addressing the nation on the eve of the 42nd Republic Day, defends the idea of coalition governments in a multi-party system and moots a national reconstruction fund for sustaining development in view of the financial crisis due to the Gulf War.
- May 27** — 'Prithvi' the indigenously designed and constructed surface to surface missile is test-launched from Sriharikota.
- August 5** — The first woman chief justice of a high court in the country, Ms. Justice Sheila Seth, was sworn in at Shimla.
- August 7** — India successfully launches its surface to surface missile Prithvi - 3 from the Sriharikota Space Complex.
- August 20** — Sivarasan and Subha, the prime suspects in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case commit suicide when a team of National Security Guard commandos stormed their hideout near Bangalore.
- September 10** — Lok Sabha passes the Bill on places of worship.
- October 10** — The U. P. Government acquires 2.4 acre land in the disputed Ayodhya shrine complex.

- October 25** — The Allahabad High Court allow U. P. Government to acquire the notified land in Ayodhya but restrain it from putting up any permanent structure.
- November 15** — Supreme Court directs the U. P. Government to maintain 'status quo' of the structures located within the acquired land adjacent to the disputed Ram-Janambhoomi-Babri masjid complex at Ayodhya.
- November 19** — In a landmark judgement, the Supreme Court puts an immediate ban on the employment of children in beedi manufacturing.
- November 23** — Geet Sethi beats Norman Dagley of Britain 8-3 in the final of the Palm Beach World Masters Billiards Championships in New Delhi.

1992

- January 9** — The Cauvery Waters Disputes Tribunal framed 50 'issues' in the matter of sharing of water between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.
- January 22** — President R. Venkataraman confers Bharat Ratna posthumously to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- January 31** — First statutory commission for women with full powers of a civil court set up with Ms. Jayanthi Patnaik as chairperson.
- February 7** — Defence Minister Mr. Sharad Pawar commissions India's first indigenously built submarine INS 'Shakti' in Bombay.
- April 12** — First all-women police station opened in Madras.
- May 12** — Central Bureau of Investigation asked to inquire into the stock scam.
- July 20** — Construction activity continues at Ayodhya despite the court's stay order.
- July 29** — Supreme court rules that capitation fee cannot be charged by any educational institute.



- August 21** — All Parliament sessions in future will commence with rendering of Vande Mataram and conclude with the National Anthem according to a decision of the Lok Sabha's General Purposes Committee taken on the day.
- August 28** — The President promulgates two ordinances making it mandatory for new medical and dental colleges to obtain prior approval of the Medical and Dental Councils of India.
- August 31** — The Vice President K. R. Narayanan dedicates to the nation the indigenously developed advanced light helicopter in Bangalore.
- September 3** — The Delhi High Court quashed both the First Information Reports (FIR) against Win Chadha and two letters rogatory issued in 1990 in the Bofors case.
- September 23** — Mr. Harshad Mehta steps out as free man on the order of the Bombay High Court after 110 days in custody since his arrest on June 4th as the prime accused in the Securities Scandal.
- November 13** — Mr. Harshad Mehta, stockbroker admits that payments as large as Rs. one crore were made by him to well connected businessmen.
- November 17** — Supreme Court upholds the 27% reservation for backward classes.
- December 7** — 225 killed in nationwide violence, Government decided to ban communal organisations due to Babri Masjid demolition issue.
- December 8** — Judicial probe on the Babri Mosque demolition announced. Toll in riots reaches 500.
- December 13** — CBI to probe Babri Mosque demolition.

1993

- January 11** — The All-India Muslim Personal Law Board, film personalities, writers and Muslim intellectuals opposed the AIBAC's call for boycott of Republic day celebrations.

- January 28** — The danger to Nicobar Island from the advancing oil slick from the Danish oil tanker averted.
- February 14** — The Supreme Court rules that free education is a right only for children upto 14 years, that 50% seats in all professional colleges can be filled by candidates prepared to pay a higher fee with a ceiling to be fixed by a state government committee and that there should be no quota in professional colleges for any family, caste or community which might have set up the college.
- February 7** — The 10th test launch of the improved indigenous medium range surface-to-surface missile Prithvi is carried out successfully from Chandipur-on-Sea in Orissa.
- March 15** — In a major development in the Bombay bomb blast case, the police engage Piloo Khan and Mangesh Pawar, two notorious drug traffickers who are suspected to have a hand in the explosions were caught. But the two escaped.
- March 16** — A powerful bomb blast in Calcutta's Bowbazar kill more than 60 people.
- March 17** — The US President Mr. Bill Clinton writes to the Prime Minister. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, pledging his country's assistance in investigating the bomb blasts.
- April 14** — Licensing for motor cars, air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and raw hides and skins abolished.
- April 18** — In the on going search for arms and explosives after the March 12 bomb blasts in Bombay, the police recovered 25 Kg RDX explosives, six AK-56 riffles.
- May 19** — The Government decided to merge Vayudoot and Indian Airlines.
- June 7** — Narmada Bachao Andolan leader Medha Patkar was released by a court on a personal bond after she continued to resist the authority's effort to force feed her after her prolonged fast.
- July 5** — A computer aided paperless examination system aimed at making public service entrance examination fool-proof against leaks and malpractices.

- July 11** — The ISRO chief, Dr. U. R. Rao, discloses in Moscow that Russia will deliver the first of the two cryogenic rocket engines to India by mid 1995.
- July 29** — The Supreme Court upholds bar on private practice by Government doctors.
- August 6** — The Narmada Bachao Andolan calls off their Jal Samparan programme following the Centre's agreement of their three demands including the review of the Narmada project.
- September 6** — India and China sign agreement on troop reduction across the border.
- September 20** — The first development launch of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle fails to put the India Remote-Sensing Statellite (IRS - IE) into orbit.
- September 30** — Pre dawn quake kills 15,000 in Maharashtra. Over 10,000 injured and 12,000 trapped in the debris. The quake devastated 52 villages in Latur and Osmanabad districts.
- October 17** — The three day old crisis arising out of militants taking control of the Hazratbal shrine continues as the third round of talks between the militants and the government failed to take off. The militants threatened to blow up the shrine.
- November 17** — The 32 day old Hazratbal crisis came to a peaceful end when 65 persons including 26 militants and 2 foreign nationals surrendered.
- November 30** — J. R. D. Tata, the doyen of Indian industry passed away in Geneva.
- December 18** — Lok Sabha adopts Human Rights Bill.
- December 25** — The All India Kashmir Samaj is deeply disappointed with Amnesty International for its disregard of the fundamental core of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its failure to investigate, document and condemn appropriately the victimisation of the Kashmir Pandit minority community in Kashmir, the abuses of their human rights and genocide by Muslim fundamentalists and terrorists.

1994

- January 24** — India reacts strongly to the U. S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton's letter to a democrat Congressman alleging human rights abuses in Punjab.
- February 1** — The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), successfully carries out flight tests on anti tank missile, Nag.
- February 17** — India invites Ambassadors of the countries that are members of the U.N. Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), for a briefing on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
- February 20** — India's intermediate range ballistic missile, 'Agni' successfully test fired from the Interim Test Range near Balasore.
- February 30** — Cow slaughter banned in Delhi under a legislation passed by the BJP Government.
- April 28** — The Supreme Court strike down as unconstitutional Section 309 of the IPC which makes 'attempted suicide' a punishable offence.
- May 12** — India launches a massive operation to evacuate its nationals from Yemen in the wake of the ongoing civil war there.
- May 21** — Miss Sushmita Sen crowned Miss Universe in Manila.
- June 27** — The Centre bans serving and consumption of liquor on all domestic flights operated both by private air taxi operators and Indian Airlines.
- July 14** — India and the US sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for bilateral energy consultation.
- August 5** — The Supreme Court stays the verdict delivered by the Lucknow Bench holding as unconstitutional an oral declaration of divorce by triple talaq in one transaction by a Muslim.
- August 9** — Yakub Memon tells his interrogators that a Karachi based Mafia don Taufik Siddique Jaliawala was the moving force behind the conspiracy leading to the serial blasts in Bombay.



- August 28** — India to acquire state of the art U. S. technology to make highly accurate laser guided bombs.
- September 11** — Pinaka, a lethal indigenously built ground based rocket system which can target tank and troop buildups successfully flight tested by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- September 25** — Surat declared plague hit.
- November 6** — Mr. Russi Modi, former head of TISCO, appointed as the joint Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines.
- November 21** — Bombay-based model, Ms. Aishwarya Rai won the title of Miss World 1994.
- November 24** — Senior engineer of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Mr. R. Sasi Kumar, held on charge of leaking out secrets relating to the PSLV project to foreign agencies.

1995

- January 17** — Andhra Pradesh declared an "alcohol free" (dry) state.
- March 10** — Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai died following a brief illness. He was 99.
- May 11** — The historic Charer-e-Sharif shrine near Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) was burnt down by Pakistan trained mercenaries.
- May 21** — The seventh trial flight of the medium range surface to surface air missile 'Akash' test was carried out successfully at the interim test range in Chandipore on Sea, Orissa.
- June 20** — The ban on the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) was quashed by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal.
- July 12** — The authorities were unable to contact the "Al Faran" militant outfit which threatened to kill five foreign tourists kidnapped from Pahalgam in Kashmir.
- September 20** — Prime Minister calls for restructuring of the UN Security Council.

- October 12** — The Supreme Court orders trial of Punjab police chief for outraging the modesty of a senior IAS officer Rupan Deol Bajaj.
- October 16** — Supreme Court grants bail to filmstar Sanjay Dutta, who had been incarcerated for more than 15 months at Bombay's high security Arthur Road Jail in connection with Bombay blasts case in March 1993.
- October 24** — Rare spectacle of total solar eclipse seen from Rajasthan to West Bengal.
- October 20** — Child labour abolished in plantation industry.
- December 18** — Chinese arms and ammunition dropped over Purulia in West Bengal.
- December 26** — Government constitutes high-level committee to probe the country's security through the spies.

1996

- January 1** — For the world clocks being slowed in order to tune them with Earth's rotation the new year arrives a second late.
- January 9** — Battle tank 'Arjun' unveiled.
- January 23** — Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's 100th birth anniversary. Rich tributes paid.
- January 27** — India successfully test fires the 250-Km "extended range" version of Prithvi Missile.
- February 2** — Mr. Ravi Kant Sharma becomes the country's first police officer to join the Interpol.
- March 31** — Comet 'Hya Kutake' comes closest to the earth (15 million kilometres)
- March 31** — PAS4, the Pan American Satellite, emerges as the most important communication satellite over India skies.
- April 9** — 'Nishant', a remotely piloted vehicle meant for battlefield surveillance and reconnaissance for the Indian Army, is successfully flight-tested.

- May 7** — The satellite SROSSC2, 'Rohini' successfully completed two years of operation in orbit.
- May 30** — India's first submarine INS 'Kalvari' is laid to rest.
- June 3** — India emerges as the second largest producer of sponge iron in the world after Venezuela.
- June 10** — The key operator in the sensational hawala case, Amir Bhai, is arrested in Hong Kong.
- June 21** — The Central Water Commission refuses permission to an increase in height of the Alamatti dam under construction on the Krishna river in Karnataka beyond the original design.
- June 22** — The Railway Minister, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, announces 50% concession in train fares for the unemployed youths appearing for interviews and examinations concerning the railways.
- June 27** — India receives the award for the "Best Performance among Developing Nations" and another for the "Best Overall Performance" among all the 113 participating nations at the recent Habitat II Conference in Istanbul.
- July 7** — Mumbai Film Industry celebrates the 100 years of cinema in India.
- July 17** — The Government abolishes the requirement of renewal of passport every ten years to avoid harassment to the public and save unnecessary paperwork.
- August 9** — India's third generation anti tank 'Nag' missile is successfully launched at Chandipur missile range in Orissa.
- September 26** — Motherhood gets the recognition it has long been seeking. The application forms, examination forms and certificates issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education from the day onwards included the name of the candidate's mother.
- September 30** — The Centre gives its consent to the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to rename Madras as 'Chennai'.
- October 7** — A significant event is achieved through the successful test of a non-tonne cryogenic engine at ISRO'S liquid Propulsion System Centre facilities at Mahendragiri.
- October 12** — All the accused in the Deorala (Sikar district of Rajasthan) case were acquitted because there was not enough



evidence against them. Roop Kumar, an 18 year old widow, was burnt to death on her husband's pyre in 1987. Her in laws and 28 others were charged in the case.

November 1 — Michael Jackson—king of pop music performed in Mumbai.

November 24 — A new version of MIG - 21 'BIS' warplane made to sharpen the strike power of the Indian Air Force.

December 1 — Five fold increase in AIDS cases in India as reported on the world AIDS Day.

December 16 — 'Vijay Divas' celebrated all over the country to mark the silver jubilee of the victory of the joint command of the Indian Armed Forces and Mukti in the liberation of Bangladesh.

December 19 — The 35th anniversary of Goa liberation day is celebrated.

December 29 — Test flight of Trishul is successfully carried out.

1997

January 1 — India and Bangladesh formally started sharing Ganga water as part of the implementation of the treaty between the two countries. India opened 75 sluice gates of its Farakka barrage.

January 1 — The approach paper to the Ninth Plan is endorsed by the National Development Council, with thrust on farm infrastructure and social sectors.

January 28 — A huge oil slick, spotted in the Godavari basin area, threatens a 12-Km stretch along the east coast of Andhra Pradesh.

January 29 — The Centre decides to abolish capitation fee in private professional colleges.

February 18 — The Indian Air Force displays its firepower termed "Vayu Shakti" 97 at Pokhran in Rajasthan.

February 23 — India successfully test-fires another 250 Km extended range version of the indigenously developed missile 'Prithvi' from Chandipur on sea (Orissa).



- March 13** — Sister Nirmala, elected the new Superior General of the Missionaries of Charity, to succeed Mother Teresa.
- March 30** — Yanni, the Greek born American composer, intoxicates the Indian audience with his musical performance at the Taj Mahal in Agra.
- May 5** — The Supreme Court imposes an immediate ban on granting either authorisations or permissions to industrial units in the country for importing hazardous wastes into the country.
- May 13** — The Parliamentary Forum of SCs and STs passes a unanimous resolution favouring the election to the office of the President, a member of either SC or ST community, preferably a freedom fighter or a political sufferer.
- May 16** — The Union Government introduces in the Lok Sabha the Broadcasting Bill 1997.
- June 21** — The first underground dam built by the Central Groundwater Board at Mampazhakkara in the Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala is inaugurated by the State Irrigation Minister, Mr. Baby John.
- June 22** — President promulgates an Ordinance to regularise out of turn allotment of Government houses to about 1,800 employees.
- June 30** — Mr. Joginder Singh, Director of CBI, is promoted and transferred as Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and is replaced by Mr. R.C. Sharma, Special Director, CBI.
- July 29** — Kerala bags JRD Tata Award for population control.
- September 5** — 87 year old Mother Teresa passes away in Calcutta.
- September 15** — Prasar Bharati Act becomes effective making autonomy for Doordarshan and Akashvani a distinct 'possibility'.
- September 29** — Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) blasts off its Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV – C1) from Sriharikota Range and puts a 1200 Kg Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS – ID an on orbit 817 Km above the earth.
- October 5** — Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) abandons INSAT-2D after revival bid fails.
- October 10** — British Queen, Elizabeth, arrived in New Delhi on a week long state visit to india on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of India's independence.

October 15 — Arundhati Ray's debut novel, 'The God of Small Things' bagged the 29th Booker Prize. The award is the most prestigious literary honour of Britain.

October 31 — The Government effects several changes in the Prasar Bharati Act of 1990 through an ordinance.

November 15 — Multipurpose destroyer INS Delhi designed and built by Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat.

November 19 — Kalpana Chawla becomes the first Indian woman to go into space.

November 23 — Prasar Bharati Board constituted by the Government. Mr. Nikhil Chakravarty became its chairperson and former Information Secretary Mr. S. S. Gill became the executive member of the body.

November 25 — India and UAE sign extradition agreement.

November 27 — 'Trishul', India's most sophisticated short range surface to air missile is successfully test fired.

December 14 — The National Human Rights Commission recommends a special task force to eradicate the inhuman practice of child and bonded labour in the carpet belt of Uttar Pradesh.

December 16 — The Supreme Court, in its strive to minimise vehicular pollution, orders freezing of the registration of three-wheel scooter rickshaws in Delhi, unless TSR is replaced by a new one.

December 18 — In a landmark judgement, the Supreme Court quashes order on need for prior sanction and provides total freedom to the CBI from restraint in investigating cases of corruption in high place.

December 23 — The Union Cabinet approves the re-promulgation of five ordinances, including that on Prasar Bharati.

December 28 — The Press Council of India sought a blanket ban of publication of exit-poll surveys in the event of staggered Lok Sabha polls and urged the Election Commission to take effective measures to guard against their publication.

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18-05-05

**1948**

- February 4** — Finance Minister Chetty announced Government's decision to nationalize the Reserve Bank of India after 30th September 1948.
- June 30** — Agreement reached between India and Australia for the supply to India of another 100,000 tons of Australian wheat in addition to 680,000 tons to be supplied under the agreement of December 1947.
- July 12** — Agreement signed with the USSR by which India would receive 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat in Soviet ships in exchange for tea.
- July 13** — India's Finance Minister announced the terms of the agreement with the U. K. for settlement of India's sterling balances.
- August 16** — Finance Minister R. K. Shanmukham Chetty resigned from Union Cabinet.
- October 2** — Reserve Bank of India announced that it would carry out a census of India's foreign liabilities and assets on behalf of Finance Ministry.
- October 7** — C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor General, inaugurated the Employee's State Insurance Corporation, representing the first large scale social security scheme in Asia.
- October 8** — India and Argentina signed a trade agreement based on reciprocal exchange.
- November 26** — List of India's financial claims against Pakistan finalized.
- December 16** — Jawaharlal Nehru announced that on the suggestion of C. Rajagopalachari the Cabinet has decided that the Governor General's salary should be Rs. 5,500 p.m, free of income tax.

**1949**

- January 20** — India signed a trade agreement with Pakistan.
- February 2** — Indian Parliament ratified the general agreement on trade and tariff made with Pakistan, which India had signed previously on 8 June, 1948.
- February 11** — Trade agreement with Soviet Union signed, according to which Soviet Union will supply to India in 1949 101,000 tons of wheat and India in return would send 5,000 tons of castor oil.
- February 16** — Act was passed authorising the Reserve Bank of India not to recognise transfer of Indian securities for Rs. 20 crores by Laik Ali Ministry of Hyderabad to Pakistan Government.
- March 7** — Gandhi Fund Trust deed signed at New Delhi.
- May 10** — Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in New Delhi.
- May 10** — Trade agreement with Finland signed.
- May 25** — Indo-Pakistan trade agreement signed.
- June 10** — India and UK held preliminary talks on India's sterling balance.
- June 23** — Trade agreement between India and West Germany signed in Frankfurt.
- June 24** — Five man mission from the International Bank for reconstruction and development arrived in New Delhi in response to an invitation from the Government of India.
- June 24** — A trade and payment agreement signed between India and Pakistan in New Delhi. It was suspended following a dispute between the two countries during November-December 1948.
- August 4** — New Anglo-Indian financial agreement signed.
- August 18** — India to get \$ 34,000,000 from the World Bank for the development of railways. This declaration was given in Delhi.
- August 26** — Semi-official statement issued on New Delhi, said that the Government under its new import policy, intended



to reduce total import for the year July 1949 to June 1950 by Rs. 1,295 million.

September 1 — Goods traffic between India and East Pakistan resumed after a break of over one and a half years.

September 16 — Details of India's import policy announced.

September 17 — Officially announced in New Delhi that Indian rupee has been devalued.

September 19 — As a result of devaluation of Pound Sterling the Indian Rupee devalued further.

September 21 — Reserve Bank of India suspended sale and purchase of Pakistani Rupee.

September 22 — In pursuance of Government of India's economy drive, it was stated that a number of Indian diplomatic posts abroad would not be fulfilled.

September 29 — India to get Rs. 10,000,000 loan from the International Bank for reconstruction and development for agriculture.

November 27 — India signed an agreement with Argentina for the exchange of 390,000 tons of wheat for jute goods.

December 7 — Trade agreement reached between India and Ceylon.

1950

January 19-20 — Goods and passenger traffic between East Bengal, Pakistan and India suspended from midnight because of dispute over the exchange rate of Rupee of the two countries.

February 7 — Government of India's 'White Paper' on Indo-Pakistan trade relations was published.

April 16 — Three year treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan was signed in Kabul.

April 19 — President accepted the resignation of Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply and K. C. Neogy, Minister of Commerce.

- April 21** — Limited trade agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in Karachi. A balance of trade would be maintained in transactions covered by this agreement.
- April 25** — To formulate an immediate economic programme for the country and to devise the best methods to implement the programme the state Chief Ministers and Pradesh Congress Committee Presidents met at a conference convened by the President, Indian National Congress, at New Delhi.
- June 2** — New concession would be granted by the Government of India in respect of repatriation of foreign capital invested in India.
- June 17** — Ministry of Commerce announced that allocation of foreign exchange had been made for import of machinery and industrial raw materials.
- June 28** — India and Pakistan reached a complete agreement for the settlement of movable assets abandoned by Hindus and Muslims in 1947.
- July 4** — Trade agreement between W. Germany and India providing for an exchange of goods worth \$ 26,400,000 was signed.
- September 2** — Government issued an Ordinance imposing price control for a number of essential articles.
- September 10** — Agreement reached between India and Ceylon in Colombo, according to which India would export 275 million lb of tea to U.K. in 1951, while Ceylon's tea export would be 100 million lbs.
- October 4** — India and Indonesia agreed upon a draft trade agreement for the exchange of goods to the value of 34 million rupees.

1951

- January 1** — A rice-jute barter agreement between India and China announced.
- January 3** — Under an agreement signed in New Delhi, India would supply 16,500 tons of jute to China in exchange of 50,000 tons of rice.



- January 6** — Indo Polish trade : letters exchanged in New Delhi.
- January 13** — Indo-Finnish trade : letters exchanged in New Delhi for trade agreement for the year 1951.
- January 20** — Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in Djakarta.
- February 13** — UK-India financial agreement regarding the sterling balances signed in London.
- February 25** — India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement in Karachi. According to the agreement Pakistan would supply raw jute, raw cotton and food grains in return for Indian coal, steel, textiles and cement. This agreement will remain (as declared) in force upto 30 June, 1952.
- February 27** — India accepted Pakistani Rupee at par value.
- March 18** — Indo-Egyptian trade agreement signed in New Delhi.
- May 22** — India and China signed an agreement under which China agreed to supply 40,000 tons of millet to India.
- May 24** — United States House of Representatives approved 190 million dollar long-term loan to India to finance the purchase of two million tons of US foodgrain.
- May 26** — India signed a rice agreement with China in Peking for the supply by China of 100,000 metric tons of rice to India.
- July 9** — First five year plan, prepared by Planning Commission published.
- August 11** — Government of India floated Rs. 50 crore cash cum conversion loan.
- September 3** — Trade pack with Norway signed in New Delhi.
- September 15** — Gulzarilal Nanda appointed Minister for Planning. He retains the post of Deputy Chairmanship of the Planning Commission concurrently with his Ministerial appointment.
- October 1** — Trade agreement between India and Australia signed in New Delhi.
- October 2** — Trade agreement between India and Burma signed in Rangoon.

October 23 — Tax evasion income in India reached Rs. 41 crores.

November 9 — Canada's decision to make a gift of \$10 million worth of wheat to India announced.

November 14 — Reserve Bank of India announced an increase in the bank rate from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent with immediate effect, this being the first change in the bank rate since November 28, 1935.

1952

January 5 — India and United States agreement signed in New Delhi for the establishment of an Indo-American Technical Corporation fund for the economic development of India. United States to contribute \$ 50 million to the fund.

January 13 — Treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan signed.

January 22 — Agreement signed between Indian Government and Ford Foundation, providing for financial assistance from the latter body in carrying out a programme of rural extension services as part of India's five year development plan.

February 1 — Contract with Siam for the import of 1,60,000 tons of rice signed.

February 13 — Announced in Delhi that the UK-Indian financial agreement of August 1947, which had expired on 30 June, 1951 had been revised for further six years until 30th June 1957.

February 14 — India and Ceylon signed an agreement to facilitate trade between the two countries. This agreement would be in force from January 1 to December 31, 1952.

February 22 — Railway Budget presented in Parliament by Gopalswamy Ayyangar.

February 24 — Employee's State Insurance Scheme at Kanpur and Delhi inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru.

February 29 — Central Budget presented in Parliament by C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister.



- March 19** — India and West Germany signed a renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries in Bonn.
- May 1** — Agreement for the supply by the U.S. Government of about 108,000 tons of fertilizer to India at a cost of \$ 10,650,000 was signed in New Delhi.
- May 1** — China to export one lakh tons of rice to India.
- May 22** — The Railway Budget presented to both the Houses of Parliament.
- May 23** — Budget for 1952-1953 presented to the House of the People by Finance Minister.
- May 26** — India and China signed an agreement under which China agrees to give 100,000 metric tons of rice to India.
- June 6** — Government approved a five-year development plan for Andaman Islands at an estimated cost of 40,000,000 rupees.
- June 14** — World Bank Mission arrives in Delhi.
- July 10** — Committee appointed by the Central Government to examine issue of merger of D.A. in the pay of Central Government employees.
- July 31** — Bill passed by Parliament reducing salary of the cabinet and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government to Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,750 respectively.
- August 5** — Limited trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed at New Delhi.
- September 2** — Indo-Finnish trade agreement which expired on December 31, 1951, extended for a further period of two years from January 1, 1952 by an exchange of letters between the Governments.
- September 29** — Indian Government's Central Planning Commission approved the expenditure of Rs. 100,000,000 on a five year plan for the economic development of Kashmir.
- October 17** — Indo-Norwegian agreement on economic and technical assistance from Norway through U. N. Agencies signed at U.N. headquarters.



December 6 — The first Indo-Soviet trade agreement signed.

December 8 — Final draft of India's First Five-Year Plan covering the quinquennium 1951-56 was published.

December 8 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru presented to the Parliament the final report on First Five Year Plan.

December 21 — World Bank announced a loan of 3,15m. dollars (US) to India for the expansion of the country's iron and steel production.

1953

January 31 — Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in New Delhi.

February 2 — All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Delhi.

February 18 — Railway budget presented to the Parliament.

February 27 — Budget presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister.

March 20 — Trade agreement valid for 3 years concluded with Pakistan under which India agreed to take not less than 1,80,000 bales of jute and export 85,000 tons of coal monthly to Pakistan.

April 18 — Finance Bill passed by the House of People.

April 30 — Government of India sanctioned the National Extension Service schemes at a cost of Rs. 101 crores.

May 5 — Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.

May 16 — Negotiations for a trade agreement between India and Egypt began in Cairo.

June 5 — Trade agreement between India and Turkey signed in New Delhi.

June 17 — Trade agreement between India and Bulgaria signed.

July 3 — Exchange of letters signed amplifying the 5 years Indo-Burmese trade agreement of 1951.



- July 8** — Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in Cairo.
- July 15** — India ratified world wheat agreement.
- July 19** — Discussions on trade relations between India and Yugoslavia began in New Delhi. Trade agreement signed on July 24.
- July 20** — Agreement between Britain and India on release of India held Sterling balances signed in New Delhi.
- October 8** — The Deputy Chairman of Indian Planning Commission V. T. Krishnamachari announced the the scope of the Five Year Plan would be extended at a cost of Rs. 1,500,000,000 to Rs. 1,750,000,000 so as to include various schemes to lessen the burden of unemployment.
- October 14** — World Bank offered a loan of £ 5 million to India for the DVC (Damodar Valley Corporation) and Steel projects.
- October 15** — Government of India agreed to give Rs. 3 crores as loan to the Mysore Government for the Lakkavalli Project.
- December 2** — India signed a five year trade pact with Soviet Russia.
- December 21** — Agreement signed by the Government of India with the German combine of Krupps and Demag for the setting up of a steel plant, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 1000 crore.
- December 24** — Agreement between the USA and India providing for 20 million dollars for the rehabilitation of Indian railways signed.

1954

- January 5** — India and the U.S. signed pact for the purchase of 2 lakh tons of steel for India's industrial and economic development.
- February 7** — International Monetary Fund Mission suggested increased foreign aid to India for financing Five Year Plan.
- February 16** — India and West Germany signed a new trade agreement for the year 1954.



- February 19** — India decided to buy six lakh tons of rice from Burma during 1954 at £ 50 per tone.
- February 27** — The Union Minister for Finance presented deficit budget for 1954-1955 in the Lok Sabha.
- March 18** — Indian Cotton and Textile Industry celebrated its centenary in Bombay.
- April 8** — India agreed to scale down Burma's Pre-Separation debt to India.
- May 14** — Lok Sabha fixed the monthly salary of MP's at Rs. 400 and the daily allowance at Rs 21.
- August 1** — Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme of the Government of India, more than 17000 teachers to be recruited for rural schools.
- August 27** — World Bank made fresh proposals for the settlement of the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.
- October 14** — A two year trade agreement signed between India and China. This incorporated a separate arrangement with Tibet at India's request. China was given facilities to move goods of Chinese origin through Calcutta Port to Tibet.
- October 19** — Under a trade agreement signed in Delhi, India will export 19 lakh pounds of Virginia tobacco to China and import 90 tons of raw silk from the latter annually.
- November 9** — World Bank decided to give India 25 million dollars as loan.
- November 18** — India and United States signed an agreement under which the U.S. will provide ten million dollars to assist in the development of Indian railways.
- November 19** — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced a loan of \$ 16,200,000 for a Thermal Electric Plant in Bombay.
- November 28** — Chief minister of Bihar opened Sindri's new 60-oven Coke Plant built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores.

**1955**

- January 6** — A detailed programme for the development of Small-Scale Industries adopted by the Small-Scale Industries Board at its meeting in New Delhi.
- January 11** — Canada agreed to help India in the construction of the Rs. 1,50,00,000 Umtru Hydro Electric project in Assam.
- January 16** — Rs. 7 crore National Defence Academy built at Khadakvasla.
- January 17** — For the development of Railways Rs 700 crores was allotted.
- February 26** — Rajya Sabha passed a Bill to extend the life of Imports and Export (Control) Act 1954 by 5 years upto 31st March, 1960.
- February 28** — Budget for 1955-56 presented in Parliament by Finance Minister C. D. Deshmukh.
- February 10** — For exporting ground-nut oil to Hungary India signed an agreement with Hungary.
- March 23** — US Foreign Operation Administration announced a loan of 45 million to India under Mutual Security Act.
- March 25** — First Trade Agency of the People's Republic of China to be established in India formally opened at Kalimpong.
- April 1** — Indian Rupee became fully current in Hyderabad State replacing the century old state currency.
- April 19** — Four operational agreements signed in New Delhi between India and U.S.A. involving total U.S. assistance to the extent of \$ 720,000.
- June 24** — Fresh trade agreement concluded between the Government of India and Norway in New Delhi.
- July 1** — State Bank of India inaugurated.
- July 19** — Indian and Pakistani representatives signed a trade agreement in Karachi.
- July 26** — Lok Sabha passed the India Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

July 29 — The Lok Sabha adopted an amended version of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill.

August 16 — Letter between India and Indonesia exchanged by which trade agreement of 1953 was further extended upto 31st December 1955.

September 12 — Lok Sabha passed the Companies Bill.

September 20 — India agreed to give Burma a loan of Rs. 10 crores.

October 17 — Burma to receive Rs. 20 crore loan. Agreement signed in New Delhi.

October 29 — Indian Industries Fair in New Delhi inaugurated.

November 14 — Employment State Insurance Scheme inaugurated.

November 17 — Agreement signed between Government of India and M/S Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. of UK for the establishment of a factory to manufacture heavy electrical equipment in India.

November 7 — Lok Sabha passed the Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

December 23 — Agreement for the purchase of 20 sets of drilling rigs at an estimated cost of Rs. $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs signed between India and USSR.

1956

January 1 — Draft memorandum on the second Five Year Plan proposed deficit financing of about Rs. 1,200 crores.

January 3 — Planning Commission accepted the recommendation of the Karve Committee that a separate Ministry be established at the Centre for Village and Small Scale Industries.

January 5 — An agreement was signed between Government of India and United States for the import of one lakh tons of steel for the rehabilitation of Indian railroads.

January 6 — Bank employees throughout India went on strike.

- January 10** — United states of America announced 53 million dollar aid to India.
- January 18** — Companies Act. 1956, for the first time in India restricted contribution by companies for charitable and other purposes including political to Rs. 25,000 or 5 percent of the net profits of the company during the three preceding financial years.
- February 1** — President promulgated the Sales Tax Law Validation Ordinance, 1956.
- February 2** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the twelfth session of the Economics Commission for Asia and the Far East at Bangalore.
- February 6** — Rs. 4,800 crores as outlay of India's Second Five Year Plan announced.
- February 10** — Draft outline of the second Five Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission.
- February 28** — Annual Budget presented by C.D. Deshmukh.
- March 19** — Agreement for the purchase of drilling rig and for the training of Indian Technicians to operate it at a cost of Rs. $45\frac{1}{2}$ lakh signed between the Government of India and Rumania in New Delhi.
- March 23** — First 12 Project agreement against the technical assistance allocation of \$ 10 million for the fiscal year 1956 were signed between India and USA in New Delhi.
- April 1** — Government agreed to a further five percent increase in the coastal freight rates.
- April 3** — Agreement between the Governments of India and UK for the avoidance of double taxation on Estate Duty signed in New Delhi.
- April 3** — Trade agreement between India and Poland signed.
- April 11** — Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and Poland, according to which India will buy from Poland 300,000 tons of iron and steel products.

April 12 — G.B. Pant announced in the Lok Sabha an increase of Rs. 5 in the starting basic salary of Class III employees of the Government of India.

April 21 — Lok Sabha passed the Finance Bill embodying the Union Government's tax proposals, for 1956-57.

May 15 — Second Five Year Plan document presented to the two Houses of Parliament by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

May 25 — Lok Sabha passed a non-official resolution recommending that the Government of India take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in incomes between different sections of the people.

June 30 — Agreement between Government of India and the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to estate duty came into force.

July 1 — State Trading in Cement introduced.

July 14 — For the supply of Indian cotton textiles worth Rs 3.95 million Government of India and Burma signed an agreement.

July 18 — B. R. Bhagat informed Lok Sabha that the USA, the UK and the USSR have offered loans and export credits to India for the second Five Year Plan.

July 24 — C. D. Deshmukh resigned and the Prime Minister took charge of the Finance Ministry.

September 3 — S. S. Krishnamachari and V. K. Krishna Menon appointed members of the Planning Commission.

October 16 — India and China signed a trade agreement.

October 27 — An order worth £ 2,000,000 was placed by Government of India with German firms for machinery for Indian lignite industry.

November 15 — Government of the USSR offered a long-term loan of about 500 million roubles (about Rs. 60 crores) for purchasing machinery during the second Five Year Plan.

November 16 — Lok Sabha passed the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill.



- December 5** — Lok Sabha passed the Inter State Sales Tax Bill.
- December 19** — An agreement was signed with World Bank and the Indian Iron and Steel Company to give the latter a loan of \$ 20 million.
- December 29** — For the Kundh hydro-electric project in Madras an agreement was signed between India and Canada for economic assistance.

1957

- January 5** — Central State Tax Act, 1956, with the exception of Section 15, came into force.
- January 22** — India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement to be valid from 1st February 1957 for three years.
- January 30** — Validity of trade agreement between India and USSR of 1953 extended for another year.
- February 1** — H. V. R. Iyengar appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
- February 1** — Plantation Enquiry Commission submitted report on the rubber plantation industry to the Government of India.
- February 23** — Rs. 85 lakh high tension insulator factory at Bangalore was started.
- March 1** — Government issued a notification bringing into force the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act. 1956.
- March 1** — P.C. Bhattacharya took over as Chairman of the State Bank of India.
- March 6** — To finance the purchase of three long-range jet transports Air India International borrowed \$ 16,800,000 from the world Bank.
- March 19** — Finance Minister presented the Central Budget for 1957-58.
- March 21** — Indo-Finnish trade agreement extended for one year through letters exchanged between the two countries.

- April 1** — Khadi and Village Industries Commission appointed.
- April 2** — A seven-member Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry was appointed by the Union Government.
- April 16** — Trade agreement between West Germany and India signed in New Delhi.
- April 27** — Two supplementary Project Agreements providing for \$ 10,500,000 in the development assistance funds for the Indian railways and \$ 2,000,000 for the Community Development programme was signed by Governments of India and USA in New Delhi.
- May 9** — Finance Minister announced pay rise for Life Insurance Staff.
- May 15** — Reserve Bank of India raised the bank rate from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 4%.
- May 25** — Two-year Sino-Indian trade agreement renewed for another two years.
- May 25** — Union Ministry of Finance announced the composition of a tribunal set up to adjudicate on various matters concerning insurance employees.
- May 26** — Janta Insurance Scheme launched in Bombay.
- May 27** — Lok Sabha passed two Bills to amend the Reserve Bank Act and the State Bank of India Act.
- May 29** — World Bank sanctioned a loan for the installation of a third unit at the Thermal Electric Power Plant at Trombay near Bombay.
- June 1** — Government issued a new series of 12 year National Plan Savings Certificates.
- June 5** — Establishment of a Foreign Trade Board and appointment of Director of Export Promotion announced.
- June 28** — Two 40 year loan agreements totalling \$ 281,600,000 for US surplus commodities and economic assistance was signed by India in Washington.



- July 9** — World Bank agreed to advance a loan of 90 million dollars to India.
- July 12** — World Bank agreed to advance four loans to India in various currencies to assist programme of modernising and developing the railways.
- July 16** — India and German Democratic Republic signed an agreement in New Delhi providing for imports to India on a deferred payment basis.
- July 24** — State Trading Corporation of India and the East German Machinery Exporting organisation signed an agreement in New Delhi.
- August 19** — New Delhi and North Korea exchanged letters for promoting trade between the State trading corporations of the two countries.
- September 19** — India and USA signed an agreement designed to attract more private U.S. investment Capital to India.
- September 24** — Finance Minister addressed the joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington.
- September 30** — 2nd Finance Commission signed its report in New Delhi and submitted it to the President of India.
- October 4** — Export Risks Insurance Corporation inaugurated.
- October 13** — For establishing an English Language Training Institute Food Foundation declared grant to India of \$2.4 million (approx).
- October 31** — An ordinance was issued by the President of India according to which the Reserve Bank of India was instructed to reduce the Bank's minimum currency reserves in foreign securities.
- November 9** — India and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the utilization of the Soviet credit of 500 million roubles for establishing industrial enterprises in India.
- November 14** — Second Finance Commission's report published and the Union Government accepted the Commission's recommendations.

November 20 — For Tata Iron and Steel Company's expansion programme World Bank, jointly with nine U.S. and Canadian Commercial banks, granted a loan of \$ 32.5 million.

December 8 — Central Government announced its decision to grant recognition to the Delhi Stock Exchange.

December 14 — Indian Tariff Act further amended by the Lok Sabha.

December 17 — Union Government accepted the Pay Commission's recommendation for an increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government employees with a basic pay of Rs. 250 per month or less.

December 18 — Failure of the World Bank's efforts for an adhoc agreement between India and Pakistan on the distribution of the Indus canal waters announced.

1958

January 7 — M.C. Chagla appointed to enquire into the purchase of shares in the Mundhar group of concern by the Life Insurance Corporation.

January 15 — Hungary agreed to accept payment in rupees for commercial and other transactions with India.

February 13 — Report of the Chagla commission on Mundhra group of Concerns placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

February 13 — Resignation of the Union Finance Minister, T.T. Krishnamachari accepted.

February 14 — Prime Minister took over the Finance portfolio.

February 20 — Chagla Report on Life Insurance Corporations's investment accepted by Lok Sabha.

February 20 — Agreement providing for a loan of 25 million dollars by Canada to India signed in Ottawa.

March 6 — Instrument of ratification of a Rs. 20 crore Indo-Burma loan agreement was exchanged between the representatives of the two Governments in Rangoon.



- March 22** — Morarji Desai took over as Union Finance Minister.
- March 27** — Government decisions on the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission about the coffee and rubber industries announced.
- March 28** — Jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India extended to Jammu and Kashmir.
- March 28** — Lal Bahadur Shastri took over as Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.
- March 31** — To help India for developing iron ore deposits the Japanese Government decided to extend to India 'Yen' credit of eight million US dollars.
- April 7** — Trade relations between India and Saudi Arabia signed.
- April 12** — Corporation set up to organise handicrafts production on a commercial basis.
- April 12** — Announced that B. Gopal Reddy would be Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure and not Minister for Economic Affairs as originally designated.
- April 16** — For the improvement of the Calcutta and Madras Ports World Bank approved two loans of 43 million dollars.
- May 15** — Gift Tax Act received the assent of the President.
- May 18** — Export Promotion Council for chemical and allied products set up.
- June 5** — Re-Finance Corporation formed to help medium sized industries in private sector.
- June 5** — Government of India set up a committee to inquire into the administration and procedure of the Income-Tax Department.
- June 9** — Technical collaboration signed between Hindustan Machine Tools and West German manufacturers.
- June 10** — For Kerala fishing industry project Norwegian grant of £ 250,000 sterling approved.
- June 12** — India signed an agreement with the US Export Import Bank for the utilization of \$ 150 million credit.

June 23 — India and United States signed an agreement for US loan of 29 million dollars for developing iron-ore mines in Orissa.

June 23 — An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of air enterprises of one country operating in the other signed between India and Switzerland.

July 29 — India and the United States signed an agreement in New Delhi for the expansion of medium-sized industries in India.

August 25 — New investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation announced in the Lok Sabha.

August 28 — United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the World Bank jointly decided in Washington to underwrite India's foreign currency deficit for the successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.

September 15 — Union Finance Minister addressed the Commonwealth Economic and Trade Conference in Montreal.

September 17 — 85 million dollar loan agreement signed by India with the World Bank for development of Indian Railways.

September 22 — Signing of a Contract with the Soviet Union for the import of steel on rupee account announced.

September 24 — Lok Sabha passed the International Finance Corporation Bill.

September 26 — Under an agreement signed in Washington between India and USA. India was to purchase from USA more than 3 million tons of foodgrains

October 6 — Thirteenth annual session of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and International Finance Corporation inaugurated in New Delhi.

October 30 — Government of India's acceptance, in principle, of the World Bank's recommendation that a second major port be established in the Calcutta region announced.

November 15 — Main recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate structure Committee accepted by Government of India.

November 14 — Britain arranged to pay \$ 10,00,000 to India in advance an instalment due in 1962-64 under the provisions of Pensions Act of 1955.



December 24 — Agreement signed in Washington for a 100 million dollar loan to India.

1959

January 1 — India and Britain signed an agreement for a £ 28,500,000 loan to India in the form of a credit under the Export Guarantee Act of 1949.

January 6 — Agreement with East Germany signed in Bonn for a 40 million dollar credit to help out Second Five Year Plan of India.

January 10 — India and Indonesia extended the existing trade agreement between the two countries.

January 22 — Rs. 10 crore capital equipment project, a-tie-up of ACC Vickers Babcock announced.

February 1 — First of three batteries of 65 coke ovens each attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant started production.

February 6 — Canada agreed to provide India with \$ 17,000,000 worth of essential commodities and equipment.

February 12 — Dunlop Rubber Tyre Factory inaugurated by Lal Bahadur Sastri at Ambatur, Madras.

February 28 — Union Budget for 1959-60 presented to the Lok Sabha.

March 7 — Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia concluded.

March 14 — Conference of Chairman of Public Accounts Committee inaugurated.

March 18 — India and USA signed an agreement covering more than Rs. 100 cores for agricultural commodities.

March 18 — Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

April 12 — Scheme of state trading in foodgrains on a 'no profit no loss' basis announced in the Lok Sabha.

April 18 — World Bank announced an agreement between India and Pakistan on canal waters.

- April 28** — A high committee of experts and economists appointed to advise the Government on the formulation of National transport Policy.
- May 21** — For the utilization of counterpart funds of the US wheat loan, bringing the total of such assistance of India to Rs. 154 crores two more agreements were signed in New Delhi.
- May 25** — Trade agreement between India and China further renewed for two years.
- May 30** — Trade protocol signed between India and Czechoslovakia in Prague.
- June 12** — India accepted a loan of £ 13 million from the British Government for meeting part of the proposed oil pipe line from Assam Oil fields to Barauni in Bihar.
- June 20** — United States would lend India a minimum of \$200,000,000 for developing various projects during the final two years of her Second Five Year Plan.
- July 15** — World Bank announced a loan of 10 million dollar to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.
- July 20** — Second meeting of the Export Promotion Committee for Films began in New Delhi.
- July 27** — US Development Loan Fund gave an assistance of \$20 million to India.
- July 29** — Russia's offer of 1500 million roubles aid for India's third Five Years Plan accepted by India.
- September 5** — U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an amendment of the wheat and flour authorization issued to India, providing a \$ 17,897,000 wheat purchase increase from US suppliers.
- September 29** — Agreement for the purchase of 1,50,000 tons of Burmese rice by India and payment for it in Rupees which would be utilised by Burma for the purchase of goods in India reached between the two countries in Delhi.
- October 27** — Agreement signed between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and representatives of Italian and German firms for starting of a Rs. 25 crore fertilizer plant in Neyveli.



- November 4** — Ford Foundation announced a grant totalling \$ 2,224,000 to India for projects ranging from a survey of tropical architecture to education for family planning.
- November 13** — USA signed a 238 million dollar commodities agreement with India.
- November 24** — Czechoslovakia agreed to give India a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores to help her set up three large industrial plants during the third plan period.
- November 25** — Under section 3 of the Export Guarantee Act 1949 an agreement was signed in London between United Kingdom and India on the operation of a credit £ 19,000,000 granted to India by U.K.
- November 30** — UNESCO Regional Workshop on Book Distribution, Promotion and Market Research inaugurated in Madras.
- November 30** — Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry committee headed by Mahavir Tyagi submitted to the Government of India.

1960

- January 3** — Settlement reached between India and Pakistan on the figures relating to most of the items at the financial talks.
- February 14** — US Export Import Bank announced in Washington that it was advancing three loans in Indian rupees to industrial firms in India totalling Rs. 4,26,00,000.
- February 15** — Report of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming released.
- February 17** — Long term credit of Rs 15 crores by Poland for India's third Five-Year Plan announced.
- February 20** — Indo-French raw film plant to be set up at Ootacamund. An agreement was signed.
- March 12** — Agreement between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and Promasch Export of Moscow for the supply of Machine Building and Coal-Mining Machinery Plants signed in Ranchi.

- March 21** — Two year Indo Pakistan Trade Pact signed in New Delhi.
- March 25** — Agreement signed on setting up of a watch factory in Bangalore, with the collaboration of Citizen Watch Co. Japan.
- March 26** — Michael Hoffman, leader of the six member mission of the International Bank arrived in New Delhi.
- March 27** — Communique issued in Rawalpindi at the end of 4 day talk between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan.
- April 9** — Khadi and Village Industries Commission reconstituted.
- April 17** — Price Policy Committee appointed by the National Development Council.
- April 25** — United States announced her decision to give India Rs. 34.8 crore loan for a 250,000 Kw thermal plant to be located in public sector.
- April 27** — Ford Foundation announced \$ 10,500,000 grant for a programme aimed at boosting food production in selected districts in India by at least 50% in five years.
- June 17** — United States Development Loan Fund approved a \$ 10,000,000 loan to help small business concerns in India in procuring equipment under a rental purchase plan.
- June 20** — Government of India and the United States signed an agreement for establishing an Indian Investment Centre in New Delhi.
- June 25** — Trade and Payment Agreement between India and Hungary signed in New Delhi.
- June 28** — Agreement for financial assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur signed with the US Technical Co-operative Mission.
- June 30** — US Development Loan Fund announced the simultaneous signing of seven loan agreements covering loan totalling \$ 89.2 million for enterprises in India.
- June 30** — UK offered a loan of £ 10,000,000 to India to meet India's Foreign Exchange requirements.
- July 6** — Draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan released.



- July 15** — Agreement between India and Soviet Union signed in New Delhi for the import of petroleum products from Russia.
- July 29** — World Bank announced a loan of 70 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
- August 9** — Reserve Bank of India's decision to take the Palai Central Bank into liquidation announced.
- September 11** — Treaty of Trade and Transport signed between India and Nepal with the aim of developing their economics towards the goal of a common market.
- September 14** — Announced in Washington that the US Export Import Bank had approved a transaction for the purchase by Air India International of one Boeing 707 commercial jet airliner.
- September 21** — Reserve Bank of India announced monetary measures to hold the price line.
- September 23** — Announced in Washington that the US Export Bank has granted rupee loans totalling \$ 3.2 million to two industrial firms in India.
- October 5** — India and Tunisia signed a five year trade agreement in Tunis providing for exchange of \$ 15,500,000 worth of goods.
- October 14** — United States Government announced that it would finance the entire cost of the Trombay fertilizer plant estimated at Rs. 27.6 crores.
- October 17** — Indian rupee ceased to be legal tender in Kathmandu.
- October 21** — Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits exchanged in New Delhi.
- October 25** — US Government announced a credit of Rs. 20,000,000 (approx) in favour of Seshasaye Paper and Board Co. Ltd. in Madras.
- November 11** — Reserve Bank of India released credit curbs.
- November 14** — Lok Sabha passed the Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill.
- November 14** — Indian and East German delegations signed a trade agreement for 1961.



- December 2** — A. K. Chanda appointed Chairman of the Finance Commission constituted by the Government of India.
- December 7** — Central Wage Board for the plantation industry set up.
- December 16** — Lok Sabha passed the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill relating to continuance of protection to certain industries on the advice of the Tariff Commission.
- December 21** — Lok Sabha passed an Amendment Bill to enlarge the ambit of activity of the Industrial Finance Corporation.
- December 21** — Under an agreement signed in New Delhi between the Indian State Trading Corporation and Metalimex of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Government agreed to pay higher prices for the supply of 1,000,000 ton of Indian iron ore during 1961.
- December 22** — Six year trade agreement signed between India and Rumania.
- December 23** — Credit of \$50 million for India's Third Five Year Plan by the US Export Import Bank had been authorised by the US Government.
- December 29** .— Companies (Amendment) Act came into force.
- December 29** — U. S. Development Loan Fund announced in Washington that it had granted \$ 30 million loan to an Indian firm to cover the foreign exchange cost of building a fertilizer plant at Trombay near Bombay.

1961

- January 4** — Government of India and USA signed a loan agreement providing \$50 million for the purchase of capital equipment for India's Third Five Year Plan.
- January 9** — Soviet Russia offered jet planes to India for rupee payment.
- January 12** — Reserve Bank of India announced the withdrawal of its earlier order of maintenance of additional statutory reserves of 25%.



- January 15** — Canadian Government allocated a grant of 25 million dollars for capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan.
- January 20** — Fiftieth Industrial Estate inaugurated in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).
- February 4** — Government of India promulgated the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1961, to facilitate the speedy amalgamation of smaller banks with bigger ones.
- February 21** — Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and U.S.S.R. providing Soviet Credit of Rs. 60 crores for industrial projects under the Third Plan.
- March 9** — Agreement signed between India and USA, under which USA would supply India 300,000 bales of cotton.
- March 10** — Government of India promulgated the Jute Licensing and Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act.
- March 16** — India decided to produce French designed special machine tools and transfer machines under an agreement signed in Paris.
- March 27** — Two day conference on advertising and export promotion, organised by the Indian Society of Advertisers inaugurated in New Delhi.
- March 29** — Report of the working group for the modernisation of the Cotton Textile Industry set up in 1959 by the National Industrial Development Corporation, and the Government's resolution thereon released.
- April 6** — Government of India's decision to amalgamate the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporation announced.
- April 8** — Committee under the Chairmanship of Khandubhai Desai appointed to evaluate the performance of industrial undertaking in the public sector for Presidential awards.
- April 15** — A loan of \$ 5,000,000 by US Development to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI).
- April 23** — Contract for the annual supply of 50,000 tons of refinery gas by Burmah Shell to the Fertilizer Corporation of India signed in Bombay.

- April 25** — Two US Government loans sanctioned to India to finance installations providing more than 300,000 Kw of power.
- May 29** — Report of the Committee on low cost car manufacture submitted to Government.
- July 2** — Representative of the World Bank announced in Washington that six nations and the Bank had agreed to give India more than 2,200 million dollars as aid over the next two years.
- July 2** — 19 member committee appointed to consider measures to be taken to encourage the development of research in industries as well as the promotion of consultancy firms.
- July 3** — For the development of Calcutta Port World Bank agreed to give a loan of \$ 21.
- July 15** — International Monetary Fund announced an agreement under which the Government of India would be able to draw 250 million dollars from the fund.
- July 29** — Ford Foundation announced grants totalling 1,400,000 dollars to help to carry out a master development plan for Calcutta.
- August 5** — Government of India constituted a Direct Taxes Advisory Committee.
- August 7** — Third Five Year Plan document presented to the Lok Sabha.
- August 10** — World Bank granted a loan of 35 million dollars to India to assist the private coal mining industry to expand production.
- August 18** — Signing of an agreement in Tokyo by the representative of India and Japan for the grant of Japanese Yen credit worth 80 million dollars for the first two years of Indian Third Five Year Plan announced simultaneously in New Delhi and Tokyo.
- September 6** — For the expansion of tube well irrigation in Uttar Pradesh credit amounting to \$ 6 million extended by International Development Association.
- September 20** — Location of seven major heavy industrial projects to be taken up in the public sector during the Third Plan period announced.

September 26 — First session of the Asian Economic Planners' Conference began in New Delhi.

September 26 — Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce began in Madras.

September 27 — Government of India accepted the Oil Price Enquiry Committee's recommendations.

November 9 — With the signing of an agreement between the Jayanti Shipping Company of India and Mitsubishi Ship Building Company of Japan in New Delhi, India would have for the first time Indian owned bulk carrying cargo ships.

November 17 — Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Arbitration Tribunal of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the All Union Chamber of Commerce of USSR, providing for facilities for the settlement of commercial disputes arising between parties in India and USSR.

December 11 — Conference of the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation inaugurated in New Delhi.

December 14 — Report of the Third Finance Commission presented to the President.

1962

January 9 — Contract for the supply of equipment and materials for the expansion of the Bhilai steel plant from one million to 2.5 million tons of steel ingots per annum signed between India and the USSR in New Delhi.

February 22 — Agreement concluded between Government of India and USA for further American grant totalling Rs. 25.3 crores to five projects.

February 12 — Report of the Third Finance Commission along with the action proposed to be taken on it by the Government of India presented to Parliament.

March 19 — Report of the Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee on import and export policy laid before Parliament.



- March 26** — Finance Bill to ensure the levy of income tax and super Tax at the present rates in the next financial year passed by Lok Sabha.
- April 29** — USA completed arrangement for sending a team of experts to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro Steel plant.
- May 18** — Agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union for the preparation of a project report for the production of heavy electrical equipment at Hardwar.
- May 22** — Government of India decided to increase coastal freight on all commodities except coal by 15%.
- June 24** — World Bank agreed to help finance a technical study for the construction of a new bridge across the Hoogly to serve road traffic in metropolitan area of Calcutta.
- July 10** — Announced in New Delhi that International Monetary Fund has granted India a credit of \$ 100 million to improve her critical balance of payment position to enable her to pay for urgently needed imports and to keep the economy going.
- July 17** — Agreement for the purchase of 2,00,000 tonnes of Burmese rice signed in Rangoon between representatives of Indian and Burmese Governments.
- July 19** — Government of India set up an Export Inspection Advisory Council to advise them regarding quality control and preshipment inspection of export goods.
- August 4** — State Trading Corporation concluded an agreement for the sale of approximately 100,000 tons of Indian crystal sugar to Canada in 1963.
- October 12** — American Ambassador announced a \$ 19.9 million US loan to finance the full foreign exchange cost of the Major 125 megawatt expansion of the Trombay thermal power station.
- October 16** — Handloom Export Promotion Advisory Council inaugurated in Madras.
- October 24** — Financial protocol involving a 50 million new France credit on French export to India signed in Paris.

- November 15** — President issued an order amending the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
- November 30** — India joined the International Coffee Agreement with immediate effect.
- December 20** — Rhodesia announced a loan of £ 1 million worth of copper to India.
- December 20** — UNICEF approved 25,400,000 dollars in aid funds of which two million dollars were earmarked for India for baby food programme.
- December 27** — Three year old talk on the export of machinery and equipment worth 7,400 million Yen for a fertilizer plant in India.

1963

- January 2** — Reserve Bank of India raised the bank rate and announced a revised system of rates on borrowing by scheduled banks.
- January 9** — Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai announced measures for the control of gold.
- February 2** — Central Government declared the Coal Industry a public utility service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 for six months.
- February 9** — Union Government decided to earmark Rs. 1 crore for financing co-operatives in Gramdan Villages and Bhoodan areas out of Rs. 8 crores allotted in the third Plan for the Settlement of landless labourers.
- February 25** — Indo-US loan agreement was signed, providing for an American loan of \$ 240 million to finance non profit imports required to carry forward India's Third Five Year Plan.
- March 10** — Statement released in Canberra that the Australian Government has decided to increase the level of its assistance to India to \$ 2,000,000 (approx.).
- March 28** — Lok Sabha informed of the setting up of a committee for guiding negotiations with foreign parties concerning the establishment of major projects costing more than 5 crores.

April 1 — Laws relating to direct taxes extended to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

April 22 — Lok Sabha passed Super-Profit Tax Bill.

April 30 — International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank agreed to join American, Indian and European interests in establishing a new industrial company in India.

May 16 — Officially announced that except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India, no person can bring or send in India gold in any form.

May 22 — Ten major Japanese iron and steel makers signed in Tokyo a two-year iron-ore import contract with India's State Trading Corporation.

May 26 — Details of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme relating to income tax payers and salaried employees announced.

June 18 — Union Government appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of V.K.R.V. Rao to go into the question of delay in utilisation of foreign oil in relation to certain projects.

June 27 — India and the US concluded a barter agreement to exchange American farm products for Indian minerals in Washington.

July 1 — Compulsory Deposit Scheme came into force, for two categories of assesses income tax payers and salaried employees with an annual income of Rs. 1500 or above but below income tax level.

July 6 — Union Government set up a Marketing Development Fund for the promotion of Indian exports.

July 20 — Abolition of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the creation of two new Ministries instead, the Ministry of International Trade and of Industry announced in a Presidential order.

July 31 — Five man study team set up by the Union Government to go into Panchayati Raj finances, submitted its report to Government.

August 6 — Planning Commission decided to provide additional allocation totalling Rs. 85.5 crores for stepping up agricultural programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan.

- September 10** — Report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee placed before Parliament.
- September 11** — A new Department of Co-ordination created in the Ministry of Finance under a Presidential order.
- September 21** — Changes in the Gold Control Rules announced in Lok Sabha.
- September 21** — Compulsory Deposit Scheme was dropped except in so far as it applies to income tax payers.
- September 26** — Ashok Mehta appointed Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission.
- October 1** — Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited came into being.
- October 2** — Indian textile industry switched over to the metric system.
- October 11** — Under a contract signed in New Delhi between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Techno export Supply Organisation of USSR, Soviet Union will deliver exploration and production equipment and Materials worth Rs. 9 crores.
- October 15** — India pledged \$ 3 million in non-convertible rupees to the UN Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
- October 30** — Reserve Bank announced a certain liberalisation of its credit policy.
- November 7** — Long-term trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia and an offer of 50 million credit for India's Fourth Plan announced in Delhi.
- December 5** — Bill to create the Unit Trust of India in order to encourage savings by providing facilities for various classes of investors to invest their savings in the Trust passed by Lok Sabha.
- December 20** — Banking Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

January 8 — Agricultural Prices Commission with Prof. M. L. Dantwala as Chairman appointed.

January 15 — Governing Council of UN Special Fund approved an additional aid of \$ 3,729,900 for development project in India.

February 13 — Direct shipping service between India and UAR commenced.

February 17 — Reserve Bank of India raised bank rate from five to six percent.

March 3 — Agreement signed between M/S. Voest and Austria and Government of India for setting up a project for the fabrication of heavy structures and other equipment in the public sector.

April 1 — A new public sector concern called the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation registered in New Delhi.

April 1 — Finance Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari told the Rajya Sabha that Government does not intend to ban many donations to political parties.

April 14 — Announcement made in Bonn that West Germany would give India DM 343,600,000 for economic development during the last year of third plan.

April 26 — Central Government announced additional dearness allowance to its employees drawing upto slightly more than Rs. 1,000 and to those drawing between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 per month.

May 7 — Agreement signed between Indian Finance Corporation (IFC) and US Agency for International Development, under which public sector is expected to benefit as a result of a \$ 10 million loan made to the Indian Finance Corporation (IFC).

May 15 — Japan announced its decision to give India a credit of \$ 10 million specifically to help the Indian Cotton Textile Industry to modernise its equipment.

May 31 — In ordinance fixing minimum bonus at 4% of pay of employees in factories and other establishments promulgated.

June 9 — World Bank approved two loans amounting to \$ 84 million to India for expansion of power projects.



- June 17** — United States agreed to give two loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores to help maintain India's industrial imports.
- July 1** — Rates of house rent allowance paid to Central Government employees revised.
- July 2** — US loan of \$ 3.5 million announced to meet the foreign exchange requirements for a massive air and ground survey of likely mining areas in the country for exploiting non-ferrous metals.
- July 4** — Tariff Revision Committee submitted its interim report.
- July 5** — Mudaliar Committee report on export promotions accepted.
- July 28** — Industrial licensing procedures liberalised.
- August 1** — General increase of 10% in coastal freight rates on all commodities came into effect.
- August 13** — Report of the Fourth Finance Commission presented to the President of India.
- September 6** — National Development Council approved the overall size of Rs. 21,500 crores for the Fourth Plan.
- September 15** — Lok Sabha passed a bill which enabled the Government to appropriate to the Central revenues five percent of the surplus funds, determined by the biennial valuation of the actuaries of the Life Insurance Corporation.
- October 26** — President promulgated the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance 1965.
- October 30** — Monopolies Inquiry Commission submitted its report to the Government of India.
- November 5** — Tax Credit Certificate (Central excises) Scheme announced.
- December 2** — India signed the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank in Manila.
- December 8** — Lok Sabha passed the India Tariff (Amendment) Bill.
- December 31** — Union Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari resigned and he was succeeded by Sachindra Chaudhuri.

**1966**

- January 1** — Higher wages, allowances and better conditions of services for more than 1,00,000 bank employees working in 70 banks came into effect.
- January 1** — Sachindra Chaudhari took over as Union Finance Minister.
- February 11** — Britain offered India interest free loan of £ 7.5 million to fight the food crisis.
- February 15** — Lok Sabha amended the Unit Trust of India Act.
- February 17** — Australia offered \$ 8 Million as emergency food aid.
- February 17** — USA offered a 100 million dollar loan to India for the import of equipment necessary to increase the utilization of the Country's current industrial capacity.
- March 1** — S. Ranganathan appointed Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- March 8** — World Bank Mission began reappraisal of India's requirement of foreign assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- March 15** — Rajya Sabha passed the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966, seeking legislative sanction for continuance of import and export control for a further period of five years.
- March 27** — Appointed a committee to study the imbalances and obstructions in the way of sustained economic progress in the country announced.
- April 5** — K. B. Lall unanimously elected Chairman of GATT (General Agreement of on Tariffs and Trade) in Geneva for 1966-67.
- April 18** — Union Planning Minister, Asok Mehta arrived in New York to assess foreign aid for Fourth Five Year Plan.
- June 5** — Rupee devalued by 36.5%.
- July 6** — Agreement signed in Paris between India and France to lend \$ 17 million to buy agricultural equipment. The agreement was signed for India by the Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhuri.



- July 7** — Ordinance promulgated providing the custom duties on goods which were imported earlier than June 5 (When the rupee was devalued) but cleared from customs bonded warehouses after that date will be calculated at the new rates of exchange after devaluation.
- July 18** — A 3% cut in expenditure was decided by Government of India. Hence all states were informed to reduce their budgets.
- August 10** — Planning Commission approved Rs. 23,750 crores outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- September 29** — A report on coal export was released. Mr. Lakanathan was the head of the study group which released the report.
- October 19** — 16% to 18% rise in the salary of bank employees as per to a bipartite agreemnet.
- October 28** — Major relaxation under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act) announced by the Government of India.
- November 2** — Gold control rules amended. Private Possession limit was fixed at 2,000 gms for individuals and the double of the amount for families.
- December 3** — Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in Moscow envisaging the exchange of goods to the value of Rs. 170 crores each way.

1967

- February 2** — Indo-Soviet trade protocol signed in New Delhi.
- April 28** — Reserve Bank withdrew order on credit expansion.
- May 1** — All categories of steel freed from statutory control over prices and distribution after 25 years.
- August 22** — Indian Banks set up Agriculture Finance Corporation.

**1969**

July 25 — Bank Nationalisation Bill introduced in Lok Sabha.

December 19 — Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Bill was passed by Lok Sabha.

1970

January 15 — Union government decided to set up a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to keep industrial costs and prices under constant watch.

February 2 — Government of India launched a new scheme to give bank credits and other facilities to small farmers.

1971

March 30 — Supreme Court declared section 71 of the Gold Control Act, 1969 unconstitutional.

1972

February 8 — Government of India declared that Banking Commission had recommended a series of radical measures to correct some of the historic anomalies in the development of banking structure in the country.

February 17 — Government of India decided to convert the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking into a public sector company with effect from April 1st.

February 20 — Report of the Wanchoo direct taxes Inquiry Committee presented to Parliament.

May 29 — Parliament approved General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill 1972 seeking to nationalise the general insurance business in the country.



- July 15** — Income Tax Act, 1961 amended retrospectively from 1 April under Ordinance promulgated by the President.
- August 1** — Maharashtra Government announced liberalization of prohibition policy.
- August 22** — Government's decision to take over the export of textiles, announced in Lok Sabha, by the Foreign Trade Minister, L. N. Mishra.
- August 28** — Lok Sabha passed the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Bill.
- September 4** — Parliament approved the Indian Copper Corporation (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1972.
- September 23** — An Ordinance promulgated by the President amending the Payment of Bonus Act so as to raise the minimum bonus from 3.3 to 4 percent for industrial workers.
- October 4** — Public Investment Board formed to expedite scrutiny and approved of investment proposals for the public sector.
- November 1** — Raj Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income, in its report released in New Delhi, declared that the recommended agricultural holding tax should be levied on operational holdings and on a family unit consisting husband, wife and minor children.

1973

- January 24** — Government of India made relaxations in regard to licensing of dealers under the Gold Central Rules.
- March 9** — Central Government decided to take over control of the production pattern, distribution and prices of yarn to help the handloom and powerloom industry.
- March 31** — Third Pay Commission presented its report to the Central Government.
- May 30** — Reserve Bank of India increased bank rate from six to seven percent.

- June 7** — Central Cabinet decided to increase the prices of petroleum in view of the sharp rise in crude oil prices in recent months.
- July 12** — Reserve Bank of India tightened its credit controls further.
- August 27** — Lok Sabha passed the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which among other things, required foreign firms engaged purely in trading activities in the country to convert themselves into Indian companies
- October 28** — Sixth Finance Commission, headed by K. Brahmanand Reddy, presented its report to the President.
- November 23** — Draft fifth Five-Year Plan approved by Central Cabinet which provided for an outlay of Rs. 53, 411 crores and an overall growth rate of 5.5 percent.
- December 31** — Reserve Bank of India imposed restrictions on trading, commercial and industrial activities of foreign companies.

1974

- January 18** — Central Government took over 74 percent of the equity of Esso to begin with and to acquire its complete ownership.
- June 10** — Central Government promulgated an order under the Essential Commodities Act fixing a ceiling price of wheat at Rs. 150 per quintal for the inter-state transactions by wholesalers.
- June 22** — An Ordinance amending the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to provide for more deterrent punishment for black marketing, hoarding and profiteering promulgated.
- July 6** — President issued an ordinance, the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 limiting after tax profits distributed by companies.
- July 17** — President promulgated the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974 providing for compulsory deposits on a graded scale by all income tax payers with a total annual income, including both non agricultural and agricultural of Rs. 15,000 and above.

- August 20** — The Lok Sabha passed the second Finance Bill containing the supplementary taxation proposals.
- September 9** — Parliament approved the Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974 which seeks to set up an Oil Development Fund by imposing a cess by way of excise duty on crude and natural gas.
- December 11** — Lok Sabha passed a bill replacing the ordinance through which 103 silk textile mills were nationalised.

1975

- February 24** — Economic Survey for 1974-75 presented in Parliament by the Central Finance Minister, C. Subramanian, visualised a 3.5 percent growth in industrial production this year, compared to last year 2.5 percent, but cautioned against assumptions that a breakthrough was round the corner despite the favourable behaviour of prices in past two months and hopes for higher agricultural growth.
- July 25** — Lok Sabha passed a Bill to raise income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8,000 per year.
- July 30** — Parliament passed Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill making various direct taxation acts more stringent.
- September 9** — An ordinance was promulgated to amend the Income Tax Act and abolish the ceiling on amount of donations to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and other charities, qualifying tax relief.
- September 19** — Union Government announced decision to form a holding company-Coal India Ltd. to manage nationalised Coal Industry.
- November 4** — Ordinance promulgated providing for imposition of heavy penalties for misuse of import and export licences.
- December 1** — A new textile policy providing for among other things, a massive programme for the rationalisation and modernisation of the textile industry announced.
- December 31** — Scheme for voluntary disclosure of black money resulted in a spectacular unearthing of over Rs. 1,500 crores.

**1976**

- January 1** — Penal Provisions of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1973, came into force with the expiry of the date for voluntary disclosure of income and wealth by tax dodgers.
- March 9** — Parliament passed a bill to establish standard of weights and to regulate inter-state trade in goods sold by weight, measure number.
- March 29** — Government announced setting up of an Income Tax Settlement Commission to decide cases of assessment.
- April 15** — Union Government announced greater flexibility in administering Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in order to increase production of core sector industries and to step up country's exports.
- July 3** — Union Government removed from 6 July statutory restriction on the declaration and payment of dividends to encourage large public investment in industry.
- July 17** — Ordinance for the take over of Indian Iron and Steel Company whose management had been taken over in July 1972 promulgated.
- July 19** — Union Government set up two high power committees, one headed by L. K. Jha, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, to review the present structure of indirect taxation and suggest improvements and the other headed by the former Union Minister, Manubhai Shah, to go into the working of the public sector banks.
- August 30** — Parliament approved the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill which provided insurance cover to about 84 lakh workers covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act.
- September 2** — Parliament approved the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill which, among other things granted exemption from State Sales Tax on certain commodities sold to export houses and export agencies.

1977

August 2 — Lok Sabha rejected all the amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha to the Finance Bill.

September 28 — Union Government decided to withdraw all zonal restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy. Procurement price for paddy for the 1977-78 marketing season increased.

1978

January 16 — Currency notes 100, 500 and 1000 Rupees withdrawn.

1979

February 28 — Union Budget for 1979-80 presented to Parliament.

February 20 — Madhu Dandvate, Minister of Railways, presented 3rd successive surplus Railway Budget.

November 23 — Union Government raises the limit on elections expenses to Rs. 1 lakh for a candidate for larger constituencies, Rs. 75000 for smaller and Rs. 5000 for union territory constituencies.

1980

January 14 — Special court No. 2 drops the Maruti and Bhimsen Sachar cases against Smt. Indira Gandhi and others stating that the court was not set up constitutionally.

April 15 — Nationalisation of Banks done in second phase.

October 11 — Government amends MRTP to boost export.

December 18 — Lok Sabha adopts Bill for take over of Maruti.

December 19 — Lok Sabha passes the payment of Bonus Bill 1980 to make maximum bonus of 8.33% as a permanent feature.

**1981**

February 2 — Decision to increase bank rates announced.

June 12 — President signs an ordinance for the take over of the British India Corporations, Kanpur.

August 22 — National Survey Organisation estimates that the national income of the country increased by about seven percent during 1980-81.

August 25 — Lok Sabha passes two Bills designed to curb hoarding and black marketing.

(1) The Essential Commodities Bill.

(2) The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill.

1982

January 19 — Opposition parties organise industrial strike.

July 16 — Dr. Manmohan Singh becomes Governor of Reserve Bank.

August 5 — Lok Sabha passes Industrial Disputes Amendments Bill.

1983

December 31 — The Emigration Act 1983 regulating the recruitment of all Indian workers for foreign campaign employment through the Government comes into force.

1985

May 15 — Parliament amends the payments of Bonus Act.

**1990**

March 1 — A time bound Action Plan covering nearly all aspects of the country's social and economic activities is announced by the Union Government.

May 30 — Rajya Sabha passes the Gold (Control) Repeal Bill, 1990.

July 1 — The Union Council of Ministers at a meeting in New Delhi endorsed the New Industrial Policy which aimed at ushering in a Self-Reliant Economy within the framework in National Priorities.

August 1 — The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman promulgates two Ordinances to amend certain provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, seeing to extend the provisions relating to detention under the Acts for a further period of three years upto 31 July, 1990.

December 7 — Dr. Manmohan Singh appointed as Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister with the rank of Cabinet Minister.

1991

February 21 — President R. Venkataraman expresses grave concern at the deteriorating economic situation caused by inflation, the oil crisis and adverse balance of payments position.

July 4 — Union Commerce Minister P. Chidambaram announces major reforms in trade policy.

September 11 — Dr. Manmohan Singh announces in the Lok Sabha a series of concessions in direct and indirect taxes.

September 25 — The Government decides to establish a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to promote economic and development activities for the benefit of the backward classes.

October 28 — The Government allows Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) to invest up to 100%

foreign equity in high priority industries with full benefits of repatriation of Capital invested and income accruing there on.

1992

February 25 — Railway budget in Parliament announces new levies for Rs. 1.366 crores.

June 3 — The Janakiraman Committee of the Reserve Bank of India, investigating stock scam put the amount of bank funds involved in the scam at Rs. 3,078 crores.

June 16 — The Tenth Finance Commission constituted under former Defence Minister Mr. K.C. Pant to decide on the distribution of taxes between Centre and State.

August 29 — The Raja Chelliah panel on tax reforms suggests a two stage cut in corporate tax for all domestic companies from 51.75% to 45% by 1993-1994 and ultimately to 40% by 1994-95.

September 11 — Efforts made to attract global electronic giants through a major policy.

November 6 — RBI staff informs Joint Parliamentary Committee that misuse of banker's receipts had been going on for some time.

1993

January 4 — India and Bhutan sign pact to build the 1,000 MW Sankosh Hydel project, one of the 10th largest in Asia

January 24 — Britain's Overseas Development Administration announces an aid of 30 million pounds to India.

January 28 — Rupee—rouble trade parity issue resolved, removing a major irritant in Indo-Russian economic relations.

February 16 — Government announces plan to allow private sector marketing of kerosene and liquid petroleum gas (LPG).



- February 23** — An optimistic economic survey, presented to Parliament by the government, puts GDP growth rate at 4% while admitting the adverse effects on the economy.
- March 30** — India cancels the remaining \$ 180 Million of the World Bank loan for the Narmada project after coming under stiff pressure from international environmental groups.
- April 1** — The Government liberalises the import access to exporters in the export of services and agricultural goods by modifying the Export Import policy (1992-1997).
- April 2** — The Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, admits that serious lapses in the supervisory functions of the Reserve Bank of India contributed to the stock market scam.
- May 20** — The International Monetary Fund declares India's economy to be the sixth largest in the world.
- September 1** — The Reserve Bank of India announces a one percentage point reduction in bank lending and deposit rates.
- September 18** — Finance Minister Manmohan Singh rules out fall in fiscal deficit level.
- September 21** — Hindujas disclose plans to invest Rs. 10,000 crores in India.
- December 15** — US, India resolve deadlock on textiles : GATT trade deal approved.

1994

- January 30** — The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, promulgates an Ordinance turning Indian Airlines and Air India into public limited companies.
- February 2** — The Government promulgates Ordinance to introduce amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- February 20** — The Centre removes ceiling on export credit as another export—promotion measure.

- February 23** — India and Mongolia sign an agreement for avoiding double taxation and preventing evasion of taxes on income and capital.
- February 24** — Parliament approves Ordinance seeking to convert Air India and Indian Airlines into public limited companies.
- March 1** — The Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, presented the budget for the next financial year in Parliament. Important tax proposals : Maximum customs duty reduced from 85% to 65%. Computers, telecom materials to be cheaper while ayurvedic, homeo drugs to cost more.
- May 14** — The Centre announces the new telecom policy, permitting private and foreign companies to operate basic telephone services in the country.
- June 10** — The Centre announces a five to 12% increase in the minimum support price of paddy, coarse cereals, pulses and oil seeds for the 1994-95 Kharif season.
- October 18** — Minimum lending rates by banking the country freed for advances of over Rs. 2 lakhs.
- November 16** — India and the United States agree to activate the Indo U.S. Sub-Commission on Trade and Commerce.
- December 22** — India and U.S. sign over 20 joint ventures for development of renewable energy.

1995

- June 16** — World Bank cautions India on rising debts.
- June 29** — The Indian Development Forum which met in Paris pledged to give India \$ 6.86 billion for 1995-1996.
- August 13** — The Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, spoke up against the scrapping of the Enron deal while at the same time calling for transparency in negotiations with foreign investors.

- September 24** — Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had expressed satisfaction that the rupee has 'come back' to virtually its previous levels.
- September 25** — Finance Minister Manmohan Singh ruled out deregulation of oil pricing.
- October 9** — Finance Minister assures IMF chief Comdessus to contain fiscal deficit at 5.5% in 1995-96 and bring it down to 3.5% in the next five years.
- October 29** — Commerce Minister P. Chidambaram allays fears on the downslide vis-a-vis the US dollar.
- October 30** — RBI announces Measures to strengthen the rupee vis-a-vis the US dollar.
- November 1** — RBI liberalises terms for NRI investment.
- November 18** — PM Rao launches the new National Urban Poverty Removal Scheme at Changanassery Kottayam District (Kerala).
- December 14** — India Armenia sign three bilateral agreements. India rated high for FDI flow by UNCTAD.

1996

- April 2** — The Reserve Bank reduces the Cash Reserve Ratio by one percent from 14% to 13%.
- May 3** — India is elected to three crucial bodies of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the follow-up to the Rio Earth Summit and the Copenhagen Social Development Meet.
- June 7** — The Central Board of Direct Taxes imposes 10% tax on the foreign telecasting companies.
- August 7** — The government constituted a Disinvestment Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. G. V. Ramakrishna, former Member of Planning Commission.
- July 2** — The Government announces an across the board hike of 25% to 30% in administered prices of all petroleum products, except kerosene for domestic use.

- July 6** — The Government gives relief on diesel, by making it only 15% costlier instead of 30%.
- July 16** — India emerges as the world's top dairy nation in 1995-96. The US was top milk producer the previous year.
- July 26** — The Lok Sabha passes the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (COFE POSA) Amendment Bill.
- December 26** — The Ninth Plan Approach Paper highlights the need for greater concessions to attract domestic savings and priority to agriculture and rural development.

1997

- January 17** — The National Development Council clears the way for unearthing black money in order to augment resources to finance the Ninth Five-Year Plan.
- January 21** — The Indian Government gets back documents relating to the 103 billion dollar Bofors gun deal in Berne from the Swiss Federal Police Department.
- January 30** — The Fifth Pay Commission raises the retirement age to 60 years, hikes house rent allowance to 30% of the top of the grade, proposes a minimum salary of Rs. 2,440 and a maximum of Rs. 26,000 per month, and drastic cut in the number of gazaetted holidays from 17 to 3 a year.
- January 31** — The Government lifts the ban on the parking of surplus funds of the public sector undertaking in the Unit Trust of India.
- February 8** — The United Front Government decides to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA).
- February 11** — Russia offers a \$ 2.6 billion credit for the sale of two Russian nuclear reactors to India.
- February 13** — The World Bank urges India to reduce total public expenditure and increase savings to raise the growth rate to nine percent.



- February 14** — It is reported that privatisation yielded revenue totalling \$ 4.395 billion during 1988-94.
- February 17** — The Life Insurance Corporation launches two new schemes namely 'Jeevan Sanchay' and 'Jeevan Sneha'.
- February 21** — The Reserve Bank of India liberalises the branch licensing policy and gives full freedom to nationalised banks in opening new branches.
- February 24** — The Government announces dual pricing in the public distribution system for rice and wheat.
- February 25** — The Economic Survey for 1996-97 projects a GDP growth of 6.8 percent in the current fiscal growth rate down from 7.1 percent last year. The Survey places India among the 'top ten' performers in the world during the last three years.
- February 28** — Tax base widened, relief to upper and middle classes, corporate surcharge and tax on dividend income, customs and excise levies reduced and the insurance sector is partially opened in the Budget for 1997-98.
- March 3** — The Chairman and CEO of Microsoft Corporation, Mr. Bill Gates, the richest individual in the world, comes to India to discuss big business.
- March 5** — The Lok Sabha passes a Bill which seeks to convert the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India into a "full-fledged" Development Financial Institution.
- April 15** — The Reserve Bank of India, cuts lending rates by 1%, abolishes cash reserve ratio on inter-bank liabilities and reduces interest rate on short-term domestic deposits.
- May 30** — The CBI reveals that CRB Capital Markets Limited has committed a fraud of Rs. 1032 crores even as police traces CRB Chairman, Mr. C. R. Bhansali to Hong Kong.
- June 18** — Government launches the most attractive black money declaration scheme, the Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme, '97 (VDIS) with effect from July 1st 1997.
- October 21** — Increasing the credit flow, improving credit delivery system, reducing interest rates and providing more operational

freedom to banks are the main highlights of RBI's monetary and credit policy for the second half of 1997-98.

October 24 — Stock markets across the country plunge sharply following the crash in the South-East Asian stock market.

October 28 — Indian stock markets witness a sharp fall in the share prices as almost all the pivotals lose heavily and close with a wide gap.

November 5 — Union Government withdrew the Global Depositary Receipt (GDR) issue of state owned Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) through which US \$ 700-800 million was to be mobilised.

December 26 — The Government announces the composition of the Narasimhan Committee which will review the progress of reforms in the banking sector over the last six years and chart out the next course of reforms in this sector.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

1947

- August 26** — Nawab of Bhopal announced accession of Bhopal State to the Indian Dominion.
- August 26** — Nehru visited the riot-affected areas in Punjab with Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel.
- September 15** — Gandhi deplored the idea of transfer of population.
- September 26** — Gandhi appealed to Pakistan to safe guard the rights of minorities
- December 22** — Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi and considered matters arising out of partition of the armed forces.

1948

- January 13** — Mahatma Gandhi went on fast in New Delhi. That was his last fast.
- January 20** — Bomb exploded near Gandhi in Birla House (New Delhi) during the prayer meeting.
- January 25** — A resolution was passed calling for the complete merger of French India with the Dominion of India.
- February 18** — Indian Parliament passed the Damodar Valley Project Bill.
- March 11** — S. S. Jala Usha, the first ocean going steamer, made in India, launched.
- April 12** — Foundation stone was laid for Hirakud Dam near Sambalpur (Orissa) on the Mahanadi by Prime Minister Nehru.

April 19 — Foundation stone of National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi was laid by the Prime Minister Nehru.

May 1 — Baroda merged with Bombay Province.

May 21 — Air Transport Agreement signed between India and Sweden in New Delhi.

May 22 — Press Law Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India, submitted report.

May 15 — U N Commission held its first meeting on Kashmir in Geneva.

June 20 — Lord Mountbatten left India.

July 17 — No discrimination against women in the matter of employment was declared by the Government.

August 20 — First Meeting of Atomic Energy Commission, addressed by Prime Minister Nehru.

August 25 — 'Jana Gana Mana' declared the provisional National Anthem until the Constituent Assembly made a final decision.

September 21 — Formation of the 'Press Trust of India' announced under an agreement signed between Reuters and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

November 8 — Godse confessed his murder of Mahatma Gandhi, but denied any conspiracy.

November 24 — Air transport agreement signed between India and Persia in New Delhi.

December 24 — Conference of nearly 700 labour leaders from all over India was held at Calcutta.

1949

February 1 — Press Trust of India under the Chairmanship of K. Srinivasan (Editor of Hindu) formally took over the ownership and management of Reuter and Associated Press of India Organisation and entered into partnership with Reuters World News Organisation.



- February 10** — Judgement of the Gandhi murder case was delivered. Godse and Apte were sentenced to death.
- April 11** — Air Transport Association of India formed.
- May 21** — Gandhi murder case appeal confirmed sentences.
- June 4** — Armed Forces Academy, described as India's 'West Point' and designed as a joint centre for the training of Army, Navy and Air force officers was opened by Sardar Patel at Dehra Dun.
- August 15** — 'Panchayati Raj' was inaugurated in 114,000 villages.
- October 2** — Proposals relating to language question in East Punjab, agreed to by the various parties in the Province and approved by Nehru and Sardar Patel, were announced.
- November 1** — Thomason College at Roorke, Uttar Pradesh, raised to the status of an Engineering University, the first of its kind in India.
- November 1** — Kakdapara Irrigation Scheme, the first of a series of schemes in Tapti River Basin in Gujarat was officially inaugurated.
- November 7** — Governor General rejected mercy petition on behalf of Godse and Apte, who were sentenced to death in Gandhi Murder case.
- November 15** — Nathuram Vinayak Godse and Narain Apte were hanged in Ambala Jail.
- November 27** — Working Committee of the 'Hindu Mahasabha' decided to rename the organization as 'Akil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha'.
- December 9** — First direct rail link between Assam and rest of India through Indian territory since partition established, when a new railway line was opened connecting Kishenganj in North Bihar with the existing line in Assam to the north of Brahmaputra via Darjeeling.
- December 28** — Declared that the prefix 'Royal' would disappear from the designations of regiments, cops and units of the Indian armed forces and the expression 'H. M. Indian Ship' would be replaced by the words 'Indian Navy Ship'.

**1950**

- January 1** — Cooch Behar State, on the North East frontiers of India merged with West Bengal with effect from 1st January 1950.
- January 24** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected the first President of India.
- January 26** — Dr. Rajendra Prasad took the oath as the first President of the Indian Republic.
- March 1** — Population of India announced 347,340,000.
- March 24** — The formation of the Eastern Shipping Corporation, a Government sponsored organization, was announced.
- May 27** — Kirti Mandir, a memorial to Gandhi, was inaugurated by Sardar Patel in Porbandar.
- July 26** — George Bernard Shaw Society to undertake the translation and production of Shaw's plays in Hindi formed at Allahabad under the patronage of Jawaharlal Nehru and with the support of eminent scholars.
- August 15** — One of the greatest earthquakes ever recorded caused heavy loss of life and widespread damage in Assam.
- October 20** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid foundation stone of the Sapru House Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
- December 21** — Announced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament that Government had decided to carry out a reduction in the size of the Indian Army.

1951

- January 6** — Delhi Library Board Constituted.
- February 12** — Opening ceremony of Drug Research Institute.
- March 21** — Government of India announced setting up a chain of police outposts on the country's north-western and north-eastern frontiers to check unlawful infiltration.
- April 14** — Southern Railway, the first integrated railway system, inaugurated by the Minister for Railways and Transport.

- April 24** — Sri Aurobindo Memorial Convention meet at Pondicherry.
- May 14** — Vishvabharati Act came into force.
- April 29** — Cultural agreement between India and Turkey signed in Ankara.
- August 31** — The Press (Objectionable Matter) Bill introduced in Parliament. It was passed later in 1951. (It came to be known as the 'Black Act' and was repealed in 1957).
- September 20** — First (unofficial) Indian goodwill mission left for China.
- September 27** — Dr. B. R. Ambedkar submitted his resignation from the ministership of Union Government.
- October 21** — New national party the 'Bhartiya Jan Sangh, founded at a convention of 400 delegates from different parts of India with Dr. S. P. Mukherjee as its president.
- October 23** — President Dr. Prasad gave his assent to the Press (Objectionable Matter) Bill.
- November 3** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru offered Non-Aggression Pact with Pakistan in a press conference in New Delhi.
- November 5** — Two railway zones, the Central and Western, were inaugurated by the Minister for Railways and Transport.
- November 5** — Harilal J. Kania, Chief Justice of India, died in New Delhi.
- November 22** — B. R. Sen appointed Indian Ambassador in the USA.
- December 5** — Abanindra Nath Tagore, famous Indian painter and sculptor, died in Calcutta.
- December 16** — 'Salar Jung Museum' opened at Hyderabad by Jawaharlal Nehru.

1952

- January 19** — National Association for the Blind (NAB) founded.
- January 24** — First International Film Festival inaugurated in Bombay by R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting.



- January 31** — Shri Patanjali Sastri appointed permanent Chief Justice of India.
- February 1** — Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, which had been enacted on 23 October, 1951, came into force.
- February 23** — Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated National Art Treasure Fund at New Delhi.
- March 29** — Awards by the President of India presented to four distinguished musicians : Ustad Allaudin Khan, Ustad Mushtaq Hussain, Veenai Vidwan Karaikudi, Sambasiva Aiyar and Vidwai Ariakudi Ramanuja Iyenger.
- July 25** — India retained Olympic hockey title at Helsinki.
- September 8** — First World convention on copyright signed at Geneva by 35 nations, India also signed.
- November 29** — International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi.
- December 21** — Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew awarded Stalin's Peace Prize for 1952.

1953

- January 2** — Government set up a Board of Editors, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sayed Mahmud, M. P. to prepare a History of Freedom Movement in India.
- January 5** — All India Music Conference met at Allahabad.
- January 29** — Indian National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music inaugurated by the President of India in New Delhi.
- April 12** — Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee opened by the Union Minister for Education.
- April 14** — 'Times of India', Bombay, and its editor held guilty of contempt of State Assembly.
- May 7** — Das Committee recommended the creation of an All-India Bar Council in addition to State Bar Council.

- August 28** — Report of the Secondary Education Commission published.
- September 1** — Dr. H. G. Bhaba, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, disclosed that India will have its first atomic reactor device to produce atomic energy in about three years.
- September 25** — Baidyanath temple in Bihar thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste.
- October 29** — First 'Radar Training Centre' of India opened in Bombay.
- November 9** — Setting up of an interim University Grants Commission with Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar as Chairman announced by the Union Minister for Education.
- December 30** — The Untouchability (Offences) Bill published in the Gazette of India.

1954

- January 1** — Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.
- January 13** — President awarded Padma Vibushan Medal to Maharaja of Bhutan.
- January 14** — Bipin Behari Ganguly passed away.
- January 31** — A symposium on the Gandhian way to peace held in Delhi.
- February 3** — Major disaster occurred during the Hindu religious festival of Kumbh Mela, held at the confluence of the Ganges and Jamuna rivers, Allahabad in which at least 500 pilgrims were killed and 2,000 injured after part of the great crowds had stampeded and got out of control.
- March 12** — Indian National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) inaugurated in New Delhi by Vice President Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- March 29** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

- April 16** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the All India Writers Conference.
- May 19** — Government of India constituted a National Film Board and decided to establish a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.
- July 5** — Cultural relations agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.
- July 8** — Inaugurating the Bhakra Canals, the World's biggest canal network, Prime Minister Nehru stated that he looks upon these works as "temples and places of worship."
- July 25** — Press Commission urged the creation of an All-India Press Council.
- August 13** — Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in New Delhi.
- August 21** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Indian Standards Institution in Delhi.
- September 15** — Government set up a Central Committee for the Selection of Films for Children.
- September 16** — Lok Sabha adopted a clause in Special Marriage Bill providing for divorce by consent.
- September 17** — Government of India set up a five-man committee to recommend a sound policy for higher education in rural areas in collaboration with the Ford Foundation.
- November 4** — Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.
- December 3** — Government of India decided to set up a Law Commission to simplify and modernise the existing laws.
- December 11** — President inaugurated the fourth World Forestry Congress at Dehra Dun.



1955

- January 16** — Rs. 7 Crore National Defence Academy built at Khadakvasla opened by the Chief Minister of Bombay Morarji Desai.
- January 25** — First Asian Lawyers' Conference began in Calcutta.
- January 29** — First All India Child Education Conference began at Indore.
- February 26** — Dr. Helen Keller, laid the foundation-stone of the first Sheltered Industrial Workshop for the Blind in Bombay.
- March 10** — Working Journalists Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.
- April 1** — Commanders-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air-force became Chiefs of Staff of their respective Forces.
- April 6** — Conference of Asian Nations opened in New Delhi.
- May 5** — Lok Sabha passed the Hindu Marriage Bill.
- May 12** — J. L. Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the National Museum in New Delhi.
- May 27** — India elected to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.
- June 1** — Untouchability Act came into force.
- August 9** — Rs. 23 Crore Durgapur Barrage Project opened by the Vice President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at Durgapur, about 80 miles west of Calcutta.
- August 19** — President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated Rs. 23 Crore Andhra Orissa Machkund Hydro-Electric power scheme at Waltair.
- September 7** — All India Council for Secondary Education set up by the Government of India.
- October 5** — J. L. Nehru inaugurated the Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Bangalore.
- October 15** — Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Kokar Dam, a D. V. C. project in Hazaribagh district.

October 31 — Prime Minister Nehru opened Rs. 40 lakh dairy factory of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union at Anand (in Bombay)

November 1 — Massanjore Dam in Bihar formally opened.

November 22 — Loksabha passed the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.

December 10 — Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of South India's biggest river valley project, the Nagarjunasagar project.

1956

January 7 — 11 persons killed and 11 more injured in a collision between a goods train and a passenger train between Katihar and Semapur station in Bihar.

January 11 — India won the 'Rubber' against New Zealand (Cricket).

January 18 — On the publication of the States Reorganization Commission report, there were serious riots in Bombay. Police opened fire, 860 persons were killed.

January 23 — Railways and Transport Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 41.30 Lakh bridge across the Chambal river near Dholpur.

January 26 — Padma Vibhushan awarded to Syed Fazl Ali, and C. M. Trivedi.

February 1 — Delegates of All Parties Conference met at Madras, where they advocated English as the official language of India.

February 16 — Navajivan Trust, which had been running the 'Harijan' weekly in English, Hindi and Gujarati, founded by Mahatma Gandhi, decided to close down all three weeklies.

February 26 — President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of the first bridge on the Ganga in Bihar State at Mokameh Ghat.

March 6 — Government of India accepted in principle the recommendation of the Shiva Rao committee that all recruitment



to Government posts not filled through the Union public service commission or by competitive examinations should be made through the Employment Exchange.

March 23 — President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, issued a proclamation fixing the unit of the territorial water of India as six nautical miles into the sea 'from the appropriate base line'.

April 26 — Jawaharlal Nehru opened India's first newsprint factory in Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh.

May 8 — Important change in the Hindu Succession Bill was made by the Lok Sabha by including the mother of the deceased in the category of Preferential Heirs to intestate property.

May 24 — Holy City of Banaras, became known by another name 'Varanasi'.

June 29 — Finance Minister C. D. Desmukh inaugurated Rs. 25 Crore Kundah Hydro-Electric Project in the Nilgiris.

July 1 — Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act 1955 enforced.

August 3 — Dr. Zakir Husain re-elected President of the World University Service.

September 1 — 121 persons were killed and several injured when a soft bridge over a swollen rivulet near Annampalli, near Hyderabad collapsed throwing into the stream two bogies of the Secunderabad Passenger.

September 8 — Government of India decided to implement the Rs. 63 crore lignite project at Neyveli.

November 5 — University Grants Commission came into force.

December 1 — India retained the Olympic Hockey title by beating Pakistan in the final at Melbourne.

December 15 — 50,000 kilowatt Rs. 10 crore thermal power station, one the most up-to-date electric stations in Asia, started operation at Trombay.

December 18 — President Rajendra Prasad, formally opened the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in New Delhi.

1957

- January 7** — President inaugurated the 14th International Tuberculosis Conference in New Delhi.
- January 12** — Dr. John Matthai appointed Chairman of the National Book Trust.
- January 13** — Hirakud Dam inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- January 20** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the atomic reactor in Bombay.
- January 20** — Prime Minister Nehru took charge of the Defence Ministry.
- January 26** — Central Home Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant received the 'Bharat Ratna' award.
- January 26** — 'Padma Vibhushan' awarded to the governor of Bombay, Sri Prakash, the Attorney General of India. M.C Setalvad and the industrialist G.D. Birla.
- January 31** — Foundation-stone of Madras University Centenary Buildings laid by Pandit Nehru.
- February 2** — Students protested in New Delhi against the anti-Indian demonstration in Pakistan.
- February 12** — British aircraft carrier 'Hercules' purchased for the Indian Navy.
- March 16** — P.S. Kumarswamy Raja, former Governor of Orissa died.
- March 21** — India's National Calendar came into force at midnight on March 21-22 and Chaitral is the Indian New Year Day under this calendar.
- March 27** — Cultural agreement between India and Poland signed in New Delhi.
- March 31** — N Chandrasekhara Iyer, former Chairman of the Delimitation Commission and former judge of the Supreme Court, died in Madras.
- April 15** — To assess the flood problem in the country and give authoritative advice on measures on it a Committee headed by A. C. Mitra. Chief engineer (Irrigation) was set up.



- April 26** — The minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurated Jaldeep (Light house), the first original film produced by Children's Film Society.
- May 6** — Government of India appointed a Telegraph Enquiry Committee.
- May 11** — Decisions of the Wage Board for Working Journalists released in New Delhi.
- May 24** — 10 year cultural agreement between India and Japan ratified.
- May 27** — Lok Sabha passed the Copy Right Bill.
- June 10** — Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti launched the 'Sava Hindi' agitation.
- June 17** — Bridge over the Saryu river on the Bareilly Tanakpur Pithoragarh road in Northern Uttar Pradesh opened.
- June 25** — Bharatan Kumarappa, Gandhian scholar died in New Delhi.
- July 6** — Rajasthan Government decided to provide free education upto the eighth class in all schools of the State.
- July 20** — India's biggest sheet glass manufacturing factory was formally opened in Bhurkunda near Hazaribagh in Bihar.
- August 1** — Vice-President inaugurated the National Book Trust in New Delhi.
- August 2** — Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and editor, Hindustan Times, passed away in New Delhi.
- August 25** — India won the World Polo title.
- August 27** — Devastating floods hit Kashmir Valley crippling communications.
- September 19** — India and USA signed an agreement designed to attract more private U.S. investment Capital of the Government.
- October 4** — Rs. 225 lakh Peechi dam, one of the major irrigation projects of the Kerala State inaugurated.
- October 9** — Prime Minister Nehru becomes the first recipient of the Key of Hiroshima Peace City.

- October 10** — 'Jaldeep' won the first prize for entertainment film for children at 9th International Exhibition of Films for Children at Venice.
- October 19** — Last rock barrier between the two heads of the second tube of the low level Banihal tunnel known as Jawahar Tunnel was removed.
- November 9** — President inaugurated the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Bombay.
- November 17** — President inaugurated the World Conference of Religions in Delhi.
- November 26** — Printed copies of Tamil Version of the Indian Constitution were burnt at a number of places in Madras by members of the Dravida Kazhagam.
- November 30** — India's third Oil Refinery at Vishakhapatnam inaugurated.
- December 7** — Prime Minister opened in Madras the first children's theatre in the country.
- December 20** — Indian film Pather Panchali judged the best picture at San Francisco International Film Festival.
- December 27** — Silver-Jubilee Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) inaugurated in Ernakulam.

1958

- January 1** — Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore issued a joint statement on the issue of the official language of India.
- January 1** — Separate Research and Development Department came into being in the Ministry of Defence.
- January 14** — Tamil became the official language of Madras.
- January 20** — Asian Theatre Institute inaugurated in New Delhi.
- January 21** — Indian Copyright Act came into force.



- January 26 — D.K. Karve awarded Bharat Ratna.
- February 3 — Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Merchants Chamber inaugurated in Bombay.
- February 6 — 18th National Games inaugurated in Cuttack.
- February 18 — Hyderabad retained the National Football Championship of the Santosh Trophy.
- March 7 — Government of India decided to establish a Tourist Development Council.
- March 19 — Supreme Court rejected Journalist Wage Board decision.
- April 1 — First modern frigate built in Britain for the Indian Navy since India achieved independence INS 'Brahmaputra' was commissioned.
- April 13 — Third Defence Science Conference opened in Delhi.
- April 12 — In order to produce handicrafts in an organised way a Corporation was set up on a commercial basis.
- April 17 — Hindustan Salt Company Limited was set up in the private sector.
- April 18 — Well known educationist Dr. D. K. Karve was honoured on his 101st birthday.
- April 19 — A ferro-manganese plant was inaugurated at Joda in Orissa.
- April 23 — In collaboration with the Rumanian Government proposal of setting up of an oil refinery in Assam was accepted.
- April 28 — Radha Binode Pal elected Chairman of tenth session of the International Law Commission in Geneva.
- May 4 — Foundation stone of the Neera Dam in Bombay was laid.
- May 7 — Mohun Bagan won the Beighton Cup Tournament in Calcutta.
- May 12 — An expedition team reached the Valley of Death in the Himalayas under the leadership of S. P. Agarwal.
- May 13 — Natural gas was discovered at Jwalamukhi.

- May 19** — Jadunath Sircar a reknowned historian expired.
- May 22** — Central Board of Fisheries was set up.
- May 25** — All India Radio inaugurated its new 20 Kwt. transmitter.
- June 2** — Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act came into force.
- June 4** — Mount Trisul (23,000 ft) in Garhwal range was climbed by three Indian men.
- June 14** — Dr. C.V. Raman received the Lenin Peace Prize at Kremlin.
- June 19** — Indian Military observers left New Delhi for Beirut to join the U.N. Group in Lebanon.
- June 24** — Geological Survey of India formed.
- June 25** — First stage of the work on the Bhakraam completed.
- July 8** — Indian film Do Ankhen Barah Haath, awarded a prize by the International Catholic Film Bureau.
- July 8** — First direct shipping link between Calcutta and New York inaugurated.
- July 22** — India's first Milk sterilisation plant inaugurated at Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay.
- July 25** — Indian Institute of Technology opened in Bombay.
- August 7** — Acharya Vinoba Bhava awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.
- August 12** — Central advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare reconstituted.
- August 15** — First issue of the Indian National Bibliography released.
- August 15** — Satyendranath Bose and K.S. Krishna appointed National Professors.
- August 16** — Indian film Pather Panchali won the prize for best motion picture of the year at the Vancouver International Film Festival.
- August 19** — First meeting of the Indology Committee inaugurated in New Delhi.



- September 12** — Discovery of oil in the Cambay region announced.
- October 1** — Metric System of weights introduced.
- October 2** — Cotton Textiles Board set up.
- October 12** — Periyar hydro electric project opened.
- November 12** — At the San Francisco International Film Festival Satyajit Ray won the award for direction of his film called 'Aparajito'.
- November 29** — Madras Regimental Centre won the Durand Football Trophy in New Delhi.
- December 28** — Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Mathematical Society of Calcutta began.
- December 30** — Setting up of the Gandhi Peace foundation was declared.

1959

- January 3** — All India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress inaugurated in Hyderabad.
- January 21** — Valgai Reservoir Project inaugurated near Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
- January 24** — First blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant commissioned.
- January 28** — Government announced setting up of a 'Committee for Exploration of Geophysics.'
- February 3** — First of three blast furnaces of the Rourkela Steel Plant inaugurated.
- February 4** — First blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel project started production.
- February 9** — Neyyar Irrigation project inaugurated in Kerala.
- February 21** — Press Club of India founded in New Delhi.
- February 27**— Hindi film Do Ankhen Bara Haath won award of Hollywood Foreign Press Association for the best foreign film.

- March 1** — Government set up a National Shipping board.
- March 11** — Bengal won the Santosh Football Trophy.
- March 11** — Bombay won Ranji Cricket Trophy.
- April 6** — International Dolls Exhibition began in Madras.
- March 19** — Gandhi Memorial Museum organised by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi opened in Madura.
- April 26** — Indian Institute of Astronomical and Sanskrit Research opened in New Delhi.
- May 2** — Birla Industrial and Technological Museum opened at Calcutta.
- May 6** — Discovery of a new coal seam in Madhya Pradesh announced.
- May 16** — Defence Science Laboratory opened in Jodhpur.
- June 1** — The Health Service Scheme of Central Government came into operation.
- June 30** — Indian Oil Company registered as a state organization for the distribution of petroleum.
- July 7** — Silver Bear for documentary film 'Radhakrishnan' at International Film Festival Berlin.
- July 15** — Anti submarine frigate INS 'Kuthar' commissioned for service with the Indian Navy.
- July 31** — Indian Institute of Technology at Guindy, Madras inaugurated.
- August 11** — The erection of the first Atomic Power Station on the sea coast between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
- August 20** — Advertising Council of India formed in Bombay.
- August 29** — Indian Army assumed responsibility to protect NEFA border.
- September 6** — Reconstitution of the Central Social Welfare Board announced.
- September 11** — Constitution of a Ports and Telegraphs Board announced.



- September 15** — Anti aircraft frigate INS 'Batwa' launched by Indian Navy at Northeast England.
- September 15** — Television introduced in India with the setting up of a pilot TV centre.
- September 27** — National Council for Women's Education set up.
- September 30** — Miss Arati Saha successfully swam the English Channel.
- October 14** — India defeated Netherlands by three goals to nil in the International Hockey Festival at Munich.
- November 2** — Satyajit Ray's Apur Sansar awarded the Southerland award.
- November 12** — Blooming Mill of the Bhilai Steel plant started regular operation.
- November 14** — Indian News and Feature Alliance inaugurated in New Delhi.
- December 29** — The first blast furnace of Durgapur Steel works in Durgapur (West Bengal) inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

1960

- January 1** — For the exchange of meteorological information direct radio teletype line between New Delhi and Moscow inaugurated.
- January 11** — Mohan Bagan Club of Calcutta won the Durand Football match in New Delhi.
- January 18** — Orthopaedic and Educational Centre for Children opened in Madras.
- February 2** — His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri died in Bombay.
- February 4** — International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering organised the first Asian Regional Conference in New Delhi.
- March 11** — Tajmahal given the Golden Eagle Award as the best short film at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.



- March 25** — An agreement was signed for setting up of a watch factory in Bangalore in collaboration with Citizen Watch company of Japan.
- April 18** — Government of India published new map of India's northern frontier showing clearly its political features.
- April 20** — Pannalal Ghosh, well known flutist expired in New Delhi.
- April 25** — Steel production started at Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal.
- April 30** — India defeated Indonesia in Olympic football in Jakarta and qualified for the Rome Olympics.
- May 16** — Board of Directors for the Film Finance Corporation appointed.
- June 16** — Between India and the UK International telex service was inaugurated.
- July 1** — Heavy Electrical Projects near Bhopal started production.
- July 16** — Milkha Singh won 440 yards race in the British National Athletic Championships.
- August 5** — India's first atomic reactor 'Apsara' closed down for repairs and improvements.
- August 12** — Miss Jona Pinto from Bombay was placed second in the International Beauty Contest in Los Angeles.
- August 27** — India defeated Denmark in Olympic hockey.
- August 30** — India defeated Holland in Olympic hockey.
- September 2** — New Zealand was defeated by India in Olympic hockey.
- September 5** — India defeated Australia in Olympic hockey.
- September 8** — India defeated Britain in Olympic hockey.
- September 9** — India placed second in hockey at Olympic Games in Rome.
- September 16** — National Tuberculosis Institute of India inaugurated in Bangalore.



- September 24** — Mohan Bagan won the IFA Football Shield in Calcutta.
- October 8** — New discoveries about human vision and colour were made by C. V. Raman.
- October 16** — Hindi Encyclopaedia entitled "Hindi Vishva Kosh" released its first volume by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha.
- November 3** — First multipurpose food factory commissioned in Coimbatore.
- November 6** — BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited) formally inaugurated its plant at Bhopal.
- November 8** — First seminar for journalists in Asia organised by the International Press Institute, Zurich, began in New Delhi.
- November 13** — India won the second women's hockey test match against Ceylon in New Delhi.
- November 19** — Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power House of the Chambal Project inaugurated.
- November 26** — India's first trunk dialing system between Lucknow and Kanpur inaugurated.
- December 4** — Andhra Pradesh won the Rovers Cup football final in Bombay.
- December 8** — Lok Sabha passed the bill seeking to introduce the metric system of weight and measures in postal transactions.
- December 18** — National Museum inaugurated in New Delhi.
- December 31** — National Institute of Science Started its Silver Jubilee session.

1961

- January 2** — The singles title in the National Lawn Tennis Championship in Calcutta retained by R. Krishnan.
- January 4** — Third Cricket test match between India and Pakistan ended in a draw in Calcutta.



- January 4** — India's first railway museum opened in Amritsar.
- January 10** — For exchange of meteorological data radio teletype circuit linking New Delhi with Tokyo inaugurated.
- January 12** — All-India Council for Secondary Education inaugurated in New Delhi.
- January 18** — Indian Airlines weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair inaugurated.
- January 26** — Bharat Ratna bestowed upon Dr. B. C. Roy and Purushottam Das Tandon
- January 26** — Air-India's Boeing 707 jet service between Bombay and Tokyo inaugurated.
- February 8** — Government of India declared Peacock to be National Bird.
- February 18** — Golden Jubilee celebration of the Indian airmail system inaugurated.
- March 4** — INS 'Vikrant' Indian Navy's first aircraft commissioned in Belfast.
- March 21** — United News of India (UNI) a new news agency started functioning.
- April 5** — Narmada river project was inaugurated at Navagam.
- April 6** — Government of India decided to construct Farakka Barrage.
- April 6** — The decision was taken by Government of India to amalgamate Eastern and Western Shipping Corporation.
- April 18** — Indian News Service began operation.
- April 23** — Indian Hockey Federation President's Eleven won the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay.
- April 28** — India's first heavy soda ash plant inaugurated at Sahupuri in Varanasi.
- May 6** — Members of the Indian expedition scaled the Annapurna III which is 23,558 feet high.
- May 9** — Radio-telephone link between India and Afghanistan inaugurated.

- May 22** — Mysore retained the Women's National hockey Championship in Bhopal.
- June 8** — Silver Jubilee of All India Radio celebrated.
- June 30** — Government of India decided to extend the cement control order 1958, for a further period of three years with effect from July 1, 1961.
- July 15** — Government of India appointed a Standing Committee for the Steel Industry.
- July 20** — Source of oil discovered Umarwada village, near Ankleshwar.
- July 25** — 'A' class city status for Delhi.
- August 3** — Amitava Chowdhury, assistant editor of 'Jugantar', Calcutta got the 1961 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism.
- August 7** — New York honoured poet Rabindranath Tagore by changing the name of 'Time Square' to 'Tagore Square' for a day.
- August 30** — First All Indian integral third class railcoach built by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited delivered to the Indian Railways.
- September 7** — First all Indian Convention of Prohibition Workers inaugurated in New Delhi.
- October 2** — 'Panchayati Raj' in Punjab inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in Chandigarh.
- October 3** — Shipping Corporation of India formed.
- October 17** — President approved the institution of a new award 'Jeevan Raksha Padak'.
- October 20** — Nadakhat 21,690 feet high in the Kumaon Hills scaled by an Indian team.
- October 22** — School Television Programme inaugurated in New Delhi.
- November 1** — First Indian made transport plane Avro - 748 made its maiden flight at Kanpur.
- November 17** — Good Year Tyre manufacturing plant inaugurated in Ballabhgarh, Haryana.

- November 22** — Andhra Police won the Durand Football Cup in New Delhi.
- December 10** — Nangal, the left bank unit of the Bhakra power house inaugurated
- December 17** — National Council for Women's Education reconstituted.
- December 17** — Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Council of Medical Research inaugurated in New Delhi.
- December 25** — Madan Mohan Malaviya birth centenary celebrations started.
- December 29** — Decision to start a heavy vehicles factory in Avadi near Madras was finalised. The foundation stone was laid.

1962

- January 1** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated in Nunmati (Assam) the first public sector oil refinery.
- January 3** — President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation stone of Central Sanskrit Institute Tirupati.
- January 15** — Code of conduct for lawyers prepared by the Bar Association of India, released.
- January 26** — Padma Vibhushan awarded to Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Miss Padmaja Naidu and H. V. R. Iengar.
- January 29** — Dr. K. R. Ramanathan awarded the International Meteorological Organisations Prize.
- February 9** — Plant for the production of Condensed Milk, first of its kind in Asia, pressed into service at Moga (Punjab).
- February 10** — Foundation stone for the laboratories of the Indian Institute for Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine laid at Jadavpore.
- February 20** — UN seminar on Freedom of Information inaugurated in New Delhi.
- March 12** — First ever sports congress inaugurated in New Delhi.



- March 30** — Government of India set up an Animal Welfare Board.
- April 1** — Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, produced a new quality of newsprint from 'Palas'.
- April 11** — US Ambassador announced his country's offer of Rs. 25 crores to finance the entire cost of Kerala's Pamba-Kakki Hydro-electric project.
- April 20** — Construction of the Rs. 25.8 crore thermal power plant at Bandel near Calcutta inaugurated.
- May 1** — Under PL 480 agreement signed in New Delhi, India will import from USA 8 Million lbs of high quality leaf tobacco and 125,900 metric tons of maize.
- May 12** — USIS press release in New York said that the most powerful diesel electric locomotive ever to be exported from USA would be made available for the Indian Railways.
- June 2** — National Integration Council set up a committee to study and report on the place of English, Hindi and the regional languages in University education and two other committee on regionalism and communalism.
- June 24** — World Bank agreed to help finance a technical study for the construction of a new bridge across the Hoogly to serve road traffic in Calcutta.
- July 23** — Announced that Soviet Union has offered about Rs. 1.5 crores for developing post graduate research and promoting science education at the secondary level in India.
- August 5** — Mother Teresa given the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Award for the promotion of International Understanding.
- August 7** — India won three gold medals, two silver medals and several merit certificates at the World Youth Festival, Helsinki.
- August 15** — Fifth Asian Seminar of the International Press Institute began in Madras.
- August 20** — Government announced their decision to locate the second nuclear power station at Rana Pratap Sagar near Kota in Rajasthan.
- August 25** — India secured her first gold medal in the fourth Asian Games with Tarlok Singh winning the 10,000 metres run.

- August 26** — India secured her second gold medal with Malwa winning the heavy weight final of the wrestling.
- August 27** — India secured third and fourth gold medal with Milkha Singh winning the 400 metres and Ganpat Andalkar in the heavy-weight class.
- August 30** — India secured fifth, sixth and seventh Gold medals.
- August 31** — India got two more gold medals in light weight boxing and light heavy weight free-style wrestling.
- September 4** — India won the Asian football final at Jakarta.
- September 11** — First diesel goods train service between Moghulsarai and Rosa inaugurated.
- September 22** — Government of India appointed a Press Consultative Committee.
- October 20** — World Trade Seminar, sponsored by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, began in Calcutta.
- October 29** — Ford Foundation announced grants totalling over two million dollars to educational institutions in India.
- November 15** — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research in Tughlakabad near Delhi.
- November 29** — Government announced age of compulsory retirement of Central Government Employees to be 58 instead of 55.
- December 2** — Government of India formed a Film Consultative Committee.
- December 13** — First service station of the state-owned Indian Oil Company inaugurated in New Delhi.
- December 17** — Agreement for contract drilling in the Ganga valley signed between oil and Natural Gas Commission and the E. N. I. of Italy.
- December 20** — UNICEF approved 25,400,000 dollars in aid funds of which two million dollars were earmarked for India for baby food programme.
- December 21** — Report of the committee headed by H. N. Kunzru to investigate the cause of rail accidents submitted.